





## Apparent Change of Policy

## Sen. Scott Sees China Ready To Talk, Trade With Taiwan

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (NYT).—China, in an apparent change of policy, is ready "at any time" to talk with representatives of Taipei and to trade with Taiwan, according to a report by Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania based on his recent conversations with Chinese leaders.

Robert Barnett, a China expert who accompanied Sen. Scott, said the Chinese suggested that this was the kind of thing that could be done without conditions. Because China had not previously spelled out its position on direct contacts with Taiwan, the expert was divided on whether Sen. Scott's report represented simply a clarification or a change in policy.

## Spanish Reforms Said Scheduled Within One Year

MADRID, Aug. 12 (UPI).—The Cabinet of Premier Adolfo Suarez has drawn up a schedule for political reform aimed at giving Spain a freely elected parliament and a democratic government within less than a year, government sources said today.

The sources said that the schedule which was discussed in recent talks between Mr. Suarez and opposition leaders, was as follows:

September: parliamentary passage of constitutional amendments including the substitution of the present Cortes by a two-chamber parliament entirely elected by popular vote. Late October: referendum on the constitutional changes.

November: full functioning of democratic political parties which will have access to the government-run television and radio networks. May: general elections. June: constitution of the new parliament and formation of the first democratic government since the 1936-39 Civil War.

## Greece Intensifies Preparedness on Turkish Border

ATHENS, Aug. 12 (UPI).—Greece is intensifying its military preparedness along its Evros River border with Turkey, military sources said today.

Gen. Ioannis D. Vas, commander of Greece's III Army Corps, briefed senior officers on an action plan involving the deployment of most of their units in the area near the 100-mile-long Greek-Turkish border at the northern tip of the Aegean Sea.

The two NATO allies are embroiled in a dispute over Turkish oil research in the Aegean in an area that both countries claim as part of their continental shelf. "Lone observers here believed that the Greek armed forces' war preparedness was aimed at strengthening the Greek bargaining position in the UN Security Council debate on the Aegean dispute. The debate is due to open tonight.

In Washington today, it was announced that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger would meet the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers in the capital Saturday.

## 22 Hurt in Glasgow Blast

GLASGOW, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—Twenty-two workers were today treated for burns and shock after an explosion at a factory here making aerosol sprays of fly killer and air freshener.

## Italy Parliament Recedes

ROME, Aug. 12 (UPI).—Members of the Italian Parliament began a month-long vacation today after approving Premier Giulio Andreotti's minority Christian Democratic government.



SUNDAY BY THE SEA—The beach at the Italian Adriatic resort of Cesenatico practically disappears under a sea of umbrellas—depending, of course, on the photographic point of view. Resorts in the area report big crowds this season.

## Major Projects Put Off

## Deficiencies Slow Algerian Industrial Plan

By Henry Giniger

ALGERS (NYT).—Algeria's rush to industrialize is slowing as technical and financial problems mount and the country takes a hard look at the somewhat uncoordinated spending spree it has been on since 1970.

A second ambitious four-year plan calling for expenditure of \$7.5 billion on industrial projects is likely to end short of its goals next year, with major projects put off while the Algerians try to overcome some of the deficiencies in projects already under way.

What is not slowing, however, is the country's population increase. Now estimated at 3.4 percent a year, it is one of the highest rates in the world.

In this summer season when schools are closed, the streets of Algiers swarm with children and teenagers. They represent a great challenge to the country's ability to provide jobs and social services.

Algerian authorities also talk of the rising expectations that the basically Socialist economy is harder to meet than ever to satisfy. But the government is still hostile to birth control. It talks instead of development as the solution but that effort also seems to be falling behind.

Major Factors A continuing shortage of trained personnel, clogged ports and inadequate road and rail transport are major factors in the industrial slowdown. In addition, the plan was based on high levels of oil production and oil prices, both of which have dropped since the oil crisis of 1973.

At the same time, the cost of importing capital goods has risen. Food imports to make up for farm deficiencies and to feed the increased population have risen steadily and the country has had to divert some money to defense as a result of the tension with Morocco over the former Spanish Sahara.

Algeria looks to its huge reserves of gas as a basis for industrialization once its oil begins to run out in another 20 years or so. But the gas program is behind schedule.

A contract signed in 1973 with the El Paso Co. of Houston called for completion of a liquefaction plant at Arzew on the west coast near Oran in April. But the plant had cost and production problems; the original U.S. contractor, ANSBACH, West Germany, Aug. 12 (UPI).—U.S. military police pursued and finally blocked a Soviet military limousine with three passengers that had crossed into a U.S. Army maneuver area closed to the Russians, a U.S. Army spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman said that the incident occurred on a road near the Bavarian city. The U.S. Army's 1st Armored Division is based here.

Panel Responds to Questions Posed by Tourists in Russia (Continued from Page 1) will be before you can envision a free media and free circles of writers here."

The answer from a woman professor at the Moscow Institute of Foreign Languages was simple: "Media is controlled in every country."

At this, a few cries of protest went around the room. They mounted when the professor explained, in answer to a question, why the works of dissident, exiled Nobel Prize-winning author Alexander Solzhenitsyn are not published here.

"There are certain books that would not be published in this country because they are slanderous, because they distort the goals and aspirations of society," she said calmly.

She said there was no reason to devote the efforts of publicly owned state publishing houses, not to mention money and stocks of paper, to publishing "non-sense."

Several thousand foreigners have already gone through these sessions in Moscow, which began in 1970. In a recent week, there were two sessions in German, one in English and one in Spanish.

In interviews, two regular Soviet participants in the meetings said the foreigners are generally friendly but often misinformed about the country. They said Westerners still find it hard to believe there is no unemployment in the Soviet Union, where the government has long guaranteed some kind of job for everyone.

"I would say there is always interest in questions of war and peace, détente and Soviet-U.S. relations," a participant said. Another said some questions about dissidents or civil liberties usually come up, with a reference to Mr. Solzhenitsyn in every four or five meetings.

A U.S. visitor said the meeting was "a sort of indoctrination" despite Soviet disclaimers that it was just a chance to get acquainted. But, eagerly discussing how the meeting went, he added: "I'm glad I didn't miss it."

Chernobyl, pulled out, and now completion by another U.S. concern, Bechtel, is not expected before the fall of next year.

Investment Eased

Two other such plants are scheduled to be finished before 1980. But the investment has risen sharply and a plant now costs well over \$1 billion, almost triple the estimate for the first plant. And the total cost of the three plants is expected to be \$2.7 billion.

Meanwhile, money has to be put into state-owned factories that are running well under capacity and, consequently, at a loss. The government has called for bids from large international accounting concerns to improve cost-accounting procedures and tighten up on wasteful and inefficient management.

Many of the problems are in agriculture. There the effort to increase production and raise living standards for the predominantly rural population through cooperatives is running into production and distribution bottlenecks.

Peasants continue to leave the land, crowding the cities and creating shantytowns on their outskirts.

## Spinola Is Freed in Portugal Despite Protests by Leftists

LISBON, Aug. 12 (UPI).—The government freed Gen. Antonio de Spínola, the former president, today despite protests from the far left.

The move follows the approval of the program of Portugal's first elected government after a short-lived match between Socialist Premier Mario Soares and Communist leader Álvaro Cunhal last night on the floor of the Assembly.

Gen. Spínola, 66, who was arrested upon his arrival on Thursday after 18 months in exile, was ordered released after two days of questioning by a military judge over his involvement in an abortive coup in March, 1976.

"In the actual phase of the investigation, the legal fundamentals to order citizen Antonio de Spínola's detention do not exist," a presidential statement said. "Because of this he was restored to liberty."

The general's release coincided with debates in the Assembly over Portugal's future policies and similar arguments in the military's Supreme Revolutionary Council about the military command role its members should play.

President Antonio Ramalho Eanes sparked the military council confrontation by insisting that its members could not hold key regional command posts in the armed forces and seats on the Supreme Revolutionary Council at the same time. He won his point.

The commanders of the Southern, Central and Lisbon Military Districts surrendered their commands while the commanders of the northern region and the 1st Air Force Command held their military posts but gave up their seats on the council.

The moves effectively removed the supporters of Ernesto Melo Antunes, the former foreign minister, who is a professed Marxist, from their military power base in what politicians said could be the first step in their removal from military influence.

A Rowdy Session As the military leaders argued, a rowdy session developed last night in the final debate on the program of Mr. Soares's government with spectators shouting from the galleries while Mr. Cunhal voiced disapproval from the floor.

The Premier replied to the taunts by accusing the Communists of trying to destroy civil liberties through their manipulation of the nation's labor unions.

"This government is not threatening anyone and we are not afraid of threats from others," Mr. Soares said. "It would be well for the Communist party to take that into account."

He made the comment after his speech to warn: "Be careful, be careful of the workers."

Politicians who viewed Gen. Spínola's arrival as "ill-timed" said his release was incidental to the other developments. But the far left and Communist called his presence a sign of growing rightist strength and urged protest demonstrations.

Even as Gen. Spínola returned to his home today, posters were appearing in the streets demanding that he be subjected to "popular justice." Communist-controlled unions called for a mass street demonstration tomorrow.

## More Rioting At Cape Town

(Continued from Page 1) ed had been arrested following the riots in June. How many are being held is not known.

About 80 white students from the University of Cape Town were arrested by police as they marched from the campus toward the townships in the Cape Town area in a demonstration of sympathy.

Elsewhere, 120 blacks were arrested in Davenport township near Benoni, east of Johannesburg, after they marched through the streets and gathered near the administrative center.

The Johannesburg Star reported seven blacks were wounded last night by police gunfire in Alexandra township, an enclave in the northern Johannesburg suburbs, when students tried to burn down a school and set up a roadblock.

## Widened Conflict Feared

## Rhodesia Raid Alarms S. African

By Robin Wright

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 12 (UPI).—"Don't the Rhodesians realize what they're doing?" the Afrikaner businessman asked after reading that Rhodesia's reprisal raid on a Mozambique guerrilla camp had allegedly killed 340 insurgents, Mozambique troops and civilians.

"They've just invited the Cubans to join the war," he continued. "OK, so they got a pack of them on this road. But now the thing (guerrilla war) is going to get out of hand."

"The terrorists now have an open license to do anything they please or call for aid from anyone they please, without risking condemnation from anybody, even us."

The businessman's reaction typified the response of many South Africans yesterday on learning of Rhodesia's largest "hot-pursuit" offensive to date on Mozambique, a reprisal for last week's terrorist attack on a Rhodesian camp.

Although the vast majority of South Africans queried in an informal poll expressed sympathy for the white government's dramatic move, they also revealed concern about the long-term impact, especially on the new U.S. initiative to back southern African détente.

Future of Ally Ethnically and linguistically English and Afrikaans press warned that Rhodesia should realize the consequences of its actions on Rhodesia's future as well as the future of its only ally, South Africa.

The Cape Times commented: "The operation ushered in a new phase in the guerrilla war and in White Rhodesia's fight for survival. The strike could be the very stick Russia, Cuba and other hostile quarters have been waiting for with which to beat Rhodesia—and, indirectly, the moderate Western cause in this part of Africa."

The Durban Daily News said that the sudden escalation of Rhodesia's border war had diminished the prospect of rapprochement in southern Africa.

"This is a setback for détente and for [South African Prime Minister John] Vorster's hopes for a Rhodesian settlement."

Meeting Imperative The Natal Witness editorialized: "This fresh outbreak of hostilities, coming so soon after the Security Council's condemnation of South Africa for aggression in Zambia, is certain to complicate [U.S. Secretary of State Henry] Kissinger's attempts to keep the Russians and Cubans at bay. Another meeting between the U.S. secretary of state and Vorster now seems imperative."

The Johannesburg Star compared Rhodesian aggression with the Vietnam war, warning that the same disastrous "graduated response" that led to Western defeat in Vietnam could now lead to the fall of white Rhodesia.

The Star told Rhodesia, bluntly to "ignore [Mozambique President Samora] Machel's war bait."

Even Die Burger, the Afrikaans newspaper in Namibia, which also is fighting off a guerrilla campaign in the north, warned: "The reprisal action across the Mozambique border could start a fire which might not be extinguished until the entire building has burnt down."

The South African concern is based on a fear of a Cuban presence closer to home. Their experience in the Angolan war for six months South African troops fought in southern Angola—has made an indelible mark on public opinion.

Little Danger Now As a Johannesburg journalist explained: "The fear is that foreign troops would stop with Rhodesia. As the war stands now, Rhodesia is not in danger."

Killings, Arrests and Searches Reported Throughout Uganda (Continued from Page 1) began in July. The troops who oppose President Amin are said to be lying in wait for the Kenya drivers, and one is said already to have disappeared.

Said a Ugandan: "No one knows who is at the roadblock—the loyal or the disloyal troops. Either side can kill you. That is why people are trying to get back into the countryside."

Even in provinces distant from Kampala the search is continuing.

Draft-Evasion Charge Dropped Against Elaw OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 12 (AP).—A federal judge dismissed draft-evasion charges yesterday against Fritz Elaw, who returned from a seven-year exile last month to attend the Democratic National Convention, where he pleaded for amnesty for draft-resisters.

U.S. District Judge Fred Daugherty acted on a motion by U.S. Attorney David Russell, who had earlier said that the Justice Department instructed him to drop the case.

South Africa faces little danger. We didn't feel threatened by Rhodesian guerrillas. But Cuban or any other Communist troops are another matter."

While white South Africans generally would prefer white rule in Rhodesia, the majority realize that a black government is inevitable. That sentiment has grown since it became clear that

part of the deal to get needed Western support for white rule in Rhodesia.

"Rhodesia has become a burden for us," a Durbanian remarked. "We all live with the whites, but we can't afford politically to support them. The price we could be paying for backing them is our own survival."



A 10-year-old Israeli girl in Istanbul hospital for treatment of abdominal wounds suffered in airport attack.

## Istanbul Airport Terrorists Say Murder Was Objective

(Continued from Page 1) Margaret Shearer, 40, had a bullet wound in the ankle and was "considerably improved." But Miss Shearer's family in Portland said the injured woman was not Margaret but her sister, Nona, who was traveling with her. They were in a party of Presbyterian tourists going to the Holy Land from Portland, Ore.

Another member of the party, Lucille Washburn, 54, was bruised on her arms and thighs, a hospital spokesman said.

Arms Taken Through Rome The two gunmen told police they smuggled their guns and hand grenades through the Rome airport, which has been the scene of numerous hijackings and terrorist attacks. In the worst of them, 39 persons were killed in December, 1972, when five Palestinian commandos shot their way into the airport, fire-bombed an airliner and hijacked another.

Transit passengers and their hand luggage are subject to electronic search at Rome, officials there said, but suitcase checked through from originating points are transferred to ongoing flights on the understanding they were checked at original boarding points.

A spokesman for the Israeli Embassy in Ankara praised the "utmost bravery and extraordinary success" of Turkish police.

Korchnoi Nam Trainer of Dui Chess Players AMSTERDAM, Aug. 12 (UPI).—Soviet grandmaster Viktor Korchnoi has been named trainer of the Dutch team for the Olympics in Israel in October Dutch Chess Federation today.

Mr. Korchnoi, awaiting decision on his request for asylum in the Netherlands, will be paid at "moderate" rates to coach the six-man team. Chess officials stressed the appointment is not permanent and covers only the Olympics.

The 45-year-old Russian, as the world's second best player, asked for political asylum on July 27 after a tour in Amsterdam. Dutch authorities have granted him a temporary six-month permit to play in a country while his request is considered.

In an interview on Dutch television yesterday, the grandmaster said he defected to the Netherlands because of restrictions placed on his chess activities in the Soviet Union during the last two years. His wife and two sons are still in the Soviet Union.

U.K. Offers Dr On Chemical Warfare GENEVA, Aug. 12 (AP).—The United Kingdom today presented the Geneva Conference on chemical warfare disarmament conference a draft treaty on banning chemical warfare. The draft is a 10-page document that would require on-site inspections.

British Chief Delegate Allan made it clear that he did not expect any early solution to the problem. "It is a difficult task," he said, "as a step along the road."

The draft provides for laws, chemical weapons, other toxic chemical agents intended primarily to cause human beings' (and perhaps) in quantities that have justification for protective other peaceful purposes."

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## Carter Says Ford Fails to Rebuild Trust

### Lack of Reform Seen Following Watergate

By James T. Wooten

ATLANTA, Aug. 12 (NYT).—Jimmy Carter accused the Ford administration yesterday of failing to restore public confidence in the government following the Watergate scandals.

Speaking before nearly 4,000 members of the American Bar Association here, the Democratic presidential nominee took full advantage of the occasion by clearly trying to associate President Ford with a malaise of distrust that he discerns in the country.

"During this post-Watergate era, our nation has been struggling anew with the question of how to establish and maintain higher standards of morality and justice," Mr. Carter said. "Unfortunately, there has been little progress toward enacting reforms that are needed to get our government's house in order."

Mr. Carter then recounted the moral impact of the scandals, questioned the efficacy of subsequent reforms and challenged Mr. Ford's contention that he had re-established public faith in the government.

#### Dumping Grounds

He cited as evidence the continued use of federal regulatory agencies "as dumping grounds for unsuccessful candidates, faithful political partisans, out-of-favor White House aides and representatives of special interests." All such appointments are made by the President.

Mr. Carter also said that if a recent nomination by Mr. Ford is approved by Congress, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, for example, will have as a majority of its members persons who came directly from the White House staffs of former President Richard Nixon and Mr. Ford.

Moreover, the Democratic presidential nominee said that of the 45 appointments to the nine "most important" regulatory agencies since 1971, "more than half have gone from the regulated industries themselves."

He called such appointments an unprecedented abuse and a sign of contempt for the regulatory agencies themselves "and for the public they are supposed to defend and protect."

#### Crime, Corruption

Then, glancing at his audience, Mr. Carter promised a presidency that would restore public faith in the government by eradicating crime and corruption in high places.

"I will never turn my back on official misdeeds," he said. "I intend to take a new broom to Washington and do everything possible to sweep the house of government clean."

He omitted, as he has said he would, any direct reference to Mr. Ford's pardon of Mr. Nixon but he allowed his audience to draw its own conclusions from his remarks about the discovery of crimes by high public officials that are "then condoned."

"This almost inevitably produces a subtle lowering of standards and a pervasive acceptance in government of the right to break the law," he said. "This is not the kind of reform the American people want nor the kind of moral leadership the American people deserve."

Then the 51-year-old former Georgia governor shifted his focus to the nation's judicial system, suggesting that impractical procedures, mismanagement and increasing caseloads had "almost made it impossible for the poor and the middle American" to derive justice from its procedures.

## GOP to Forgo All Sweeping Stands on TV

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 12 (UPI).—The Republicans had a great idea. Using the slogan "A New Broom Sweeps Clean" they planned to give a broom to each delegate to parade on the convention floor in front of national television audiences. So they bought 2,000 brooms at \$1 each.

The message: Sweep the Democrats out of Congress this fall and give control to the Republicans.

But when the Kansas City fire marshal was asked, he said no. The 2,000 brooms are gathering dust in a Kansas City warehouse.

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FBI Director Clarence Kelley at news conference.

## Divisions Are Merged

## Kelley Is Reorganizing FBI; Plans Internal Watchdog Unit

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (NYT).—In his strongest response to date to continuing criticism of the FBI's domestic intelligence operations, Director Clarence Kelley announced yesterday the most extensive internal reorganization of the FBI since the start of World War II.

At a news conference, Mr. Kelley, who is beginning his fourth year as head of the FBI, said that responsibility for the bureau's investigations of domestic radical and terrorist organizations was being transferred from its intelligence division to its general investigations branch, where they would be treated "like all other criminal cases in that division."

The disclosure of illegal and abusive techniques, such as burglaries and disruptive tactics, employed by the intelligence division against extremist domestic groups have provoked sharp criticism of the bureau in Congress and elsewhere during the last year and have led to the first criminal investigation of the FBI in its history.

#### Power Center

Mr. Kelley also disclosed that he was merging the bureau's inspection division, long an independent power center in the FBI hierarchy, with the management-oriented office of planning and evaluation.

The inspection division, now headed by Assistant Director Harold Bassett, recently was criticized by some Justice Department officials for its failure to investigate thoroughly the possibility that FBI executives had received kickbacks from bureau suppliers.

In what several FBI officials and observers privately termed the most significant of Mr. Kelley's initiatives, the director announced that he would form a new internal responsibility section within the bureau to conduct future investigations of alleged wrongdoing by FBI agents and executives.

An FBI historian noted that that step marked the first official recognition by the bureau of the need for an independent unit to deal with allegations of misconduct by its employees.

Mr. Kelley also disclosed that he was merging the bureau's legal counsel staff, until now an independent division, under the aegis of the director's office, in the belief that such a shift would improve the quality of legal advice about, and scrutiny of, the bureau's policies and operations.

Mr. Kelley made the surprise announcement that Thomas Jenkins, a 42-year-old veteran of the FBI and one of its four highest officials, would retire toward the end of this month.

The departure of Mr. Jenkins, 63, follows by less than a month Mr. Kelley's dismissal of Nicholas Callahan from his post as the bureau's No. 2 official. Mr. Kelley implied yesterday that Mr. Callahan's dismissal was related to the Justice Department's continuing criminal investigations of the FBI but he cautioned against drawing the inference that Mr. Jenkins' retirement also was related to those investigations.

Mr. Kelley pointed out that, after he killed Mr. Jenkins' position, every official at FBI headquarters with the rank of assistant director or higher would be one of his appointees.

Although he again dismissed the notion that his attempt to revitalize a demoralized FBI had somehow been thwarted by a coterie of bureau officials loyal to the memory of J. Edgar Hoover, his late predecessor, Mr. Kelley conceded the existence of "some good old days during the time that Hoover headed the organization will someday come back."

"They won't," he continued, pointing out that, in an era of increasing disclosure and scrutiny of the bureau's operations, "the sanctuary which we had in those days is no longer there."

## Flu Shot Effort To Start in U.S. Late Next Month

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (NYT).—The national program against swine flu, more than two months behind schedule, will require inoculation of more than a million persons daily once it begins at the end of next month, the director of the immunization program said yesterday.

The director, Dr. Delano Mariewether, said the new target date for beginning inoculations is late next month and the objective is to reach as many Americans as possible before the peak of the winter flu season.

He defined the normal flu season as roughly from November to March with a probable peak in January or early February. The original plan had been to start the immunization program last month.

The program encountered a serious delay, however, when insurance firms balked at providing liability protection to swine flu vaccine manufacturers. The insurance impasse was apparently solved this week when Congress passed legislation making the federal government liable for injuries incurred in the program. President Ford signed the bill today.

## Viking Pictures Show Evidence Of Fog on Mars

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 12 (AP).—The first clear evidence that water is being exchanged between the Martian soil and the atmosphere was reported yesterday by scientists studying Viking photos.

Three photos show fog hugging low areas on the planet, settling in crater bottoms and ancient dry channels, Dr. William Baum said.

"This is important for organisms that may be trying to thrive on the Martian surface," said Dr. Baum, a member of the Viking scientific team. Pointing to some of the bright patches of fog in pictures, he said, "I was looking for biology. I'd like to land there."

The fog showed up in photographs taken by the Viking-1 mother ship that is orbiting Mars.

Viking-2, which has been in orbit less than a week, was commanded yesterday to begin its photo surveys of possible landing sites.



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## Rickover Blames Internal Blast

## Book Clears Spain in Sinking of the Maine

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (WP).—Adm. Hyman Rickover has concluded in a new book that "there is no evidence" that a Spanish mine sank the U.S. battleship Maine in 1898—a sinking which helped provoke the declaration of war on Spain under the battle cry "Remember the Maine."

Adm. Rickover's book was published by the Government Printing Office but copyrighted by him.

He has thus added his voice to others who, after sifting the evidence, have theorized that accidental explosions sank the Maine in Havana harbor Feb. 15, 1898, with the loss of 266 lives. The Spanish were blamed at the time as war fever swept the United States.

This country entered the Spanish-American War six weeks after the Maine sank, ushering in a new age for the nation and the Navy. Adm. Rickover, in a preface to the 173-page book, entitled "How the Battleship Maine Was Destroyed," said he recognized the Spanish-American War "as a turning point in American history" and decided to use modern expertise to take a new look at the sinking of the ship.

Adm. Rickover said he turned to B.S. Hansen of the David W. Taylor Naval Ship Research and Development Center and Robert Price of the Naval Surface Weapons Center to analyze photographs and other evidence of the sinking of the Maine.

Their analysis, Adm. Rickover wrote, "does not support" the conclusions of the 1911 board of inspection which, after raising the Maine from the harbor bottom, subscribed to an earlier investigative finding that something outside the ship caused the explosions.

"The Hansen-Price analysis shows that the characteristics of the damage are consistent with a large internal explosion," Adm.

Rickover wrote, not an explosion from outside.

"The big explosion was touched off by ammunition in a small magazine in the forward part of the ship which detonated other magazines—blowing out the sides and ripping up the decks, according to the Hansen-Price study done for Adm. Rickover."

One bit of evidence that has puzzled experts through the years is that part of the ship's bottom had been bent inward rather than outward—as if from an external force like a mine.

Adm. Rickover conceded that the bottom had indeed been bent inward but said, "There are several plausible explanations for its

cause other than an external explosion."

What did happen? Probably a fire in a bunker holding coal. Adm. Rickover theorized. He said such fires sometimes were set off through the spontaneous combustion of bituminous coal, which the Maine used for fuel.

"In conclusion," wrote Adm. Rickover, "there is no evidence that a mine destroyed the Maine."

Navy sources said there is high-level embarrassment within the service over Adm. Rickover's copyrighting the book, which sells for \$5.70 through the Government Printing Office, even though it was printed at taxpayers' expense.

## Convicted Murderer Is Held In 5 Killings in Paris Suburbs

PARIS, Aug. 12 (AP).—A French housepainter who served 20 years in prison for murder has been charged with five more killings.

The bodies of two persons were unearthed yesterday in the cellar of Bernard Pesquet's house in Pierrelaye, a semi-rural suburb about 20 miles north of Paris.

Pesquet, 53, identified the badly decomposed corpses as those of his 33-year-old wife, Christiane, who disappeared two years ago, and Henri Franconi, 62, a businessman. They had been shot to death.

Pesquet was formally charged with their deaths but continued to deny involvement in the triple murder last month of businessman Emile Bergaud, his wife and maid in their Neuilly apartment.

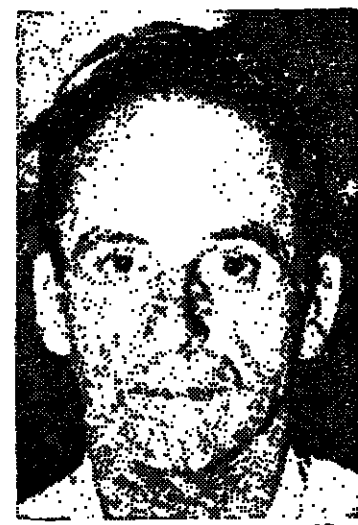
#### Documents Found

Jewelry and a handgun containing foreign coins belonging to Mrs. Bergaud and a credit card belonging to her husband were found in Pesquet's house, along with documents belonging to a dozen other persons.

The French press has been devoting considerable coverage to the Pesquet case.

Pesquet was arrested in 1941, when he was 19, for the murder of Julien Quibel. Detectives then had quoted Pesquet as saying:

"Julien owed me 10,000 francs that he didn't want to repay. One evening I asked him over to my shop to discuss the matter. Since he refused once more to pay the debt, I took an iron bar and hit him. Then I gagged him with a



Bernard Pesquet

rag and slashed his head and neck with an old razor."

Pesquet was given a life sentence for the killing but was set free in 1961 for exemplary behavior in prison. He married two years later.

#### Policeman Is Killed

PARIS, Aug. 12 (AP).—A woman shot and killed a police inspector with a sawed-off shotgun in his office here today. She was captured shortly afterward, authorities said.

They said that the woman carried the shotgun in a bag into the police station in the 13th arrondissement shortly before 3 p.m. and opened fire without taking the gun out of the sack.

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ALL ALONE—Security guard sitting amid standards of the tates in Kemper Arena in Kansas City where the Republican party's National Convention will open on Monday.

## Biggest Uncommitted Bloc

## Mississippi GOP Delegates Expected to Drop Unit Rule

By R.W. Apple Jr.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 12 (NYT).—The Mississippi delegation to the Republican National Convention, the largest uncommitted bloc left, was reported yesterday to be preparing to abandon the unit rule under which it has been operating.

Such a decision would severely damage Ronald Reagan's chances of overtaking President Ford in the race for the Republican presidential nomination. Mr. Reagan has been counting on winning Mississippi's 30 votes, despite strong evidence of a recent trend toward the President.

The Mississippi plan was reported by Clarke Reed, the state's Republican chairman, who switched two weeks ago from a pro-Reagan to a pro-Ford position. He said that the unit rule could probably be shelved at a preliminary meeting here Sunday.

John Sears, the Reagan campaign here, said that he had been talking to his allies in Mississippi about the situation and understood that Mr. Reed's information was correct.

Committee meetings in anticipation of the convention continued in the second straight day of 100-degree heat and in one of the sessions a platform subcommittee voted to take no position endorsing the Equal Rights amendment, a measure strongly

favoring the President's wife, Betty. And in Washington, Mr. Ford's campaign strategists were discussing whether the President, if nominated, should debate Jimmy Carter, the Democratic candidate.

Here, the chief topic of lobby conversation—and confusion—was a declaration by Sen. James Buckley, Cons-R-N.Y., that he might under some circumstances enter the Republican presidential contest.

#### Symbolic Candidacy

Sen. Buckley said at a news conference in New York City that he would provide a symbolic candidacy if it would insure a second ballot and "help free up the convention to help the delegates make a free and mature decision" on the nomination.

In a related matter, the President's campaign strategists were discussing whether he should debate Mr. Carter. Some propose that Mr. Ford include a challenge to the Democratic candidate in the acceptance speech he will deliver if he wins the Republican nomination. But senior aides are said to deny the President's plan to deny the President a "first-ballot majority, thus forcing a second ballot, on which the Californian would be stronger."

Mr. Sears said at a news conference that neither he nor his staff had talked with Sen. Buckley or his staff about the plan, which seemed to represent another effort by Sen. Reagan and "strong" conservatives to take matters into their own hands.

#### No Real Danger

Ford leaders said they saw no real danger in the move, and noted that Sen. Buckley's name could not even be placed in nomination unless he could command majority support in at least five states, which was considered almost impossible.

President Ford will travel to the Republican convention site on Sunday, his spokesman said, arriving in Kansas City early to do all he can to promote party unity. The convention opens on Monday.

Replying to questions at yesterday's White House news briefing, Ron Nessen, the President's press secretary, denied that Mr. Ford's planned early arrival at the convention indicated he was worried about having enough votes to win the nomination.

Citing another reason why Mr. Ford was planning to arrive well before the balloting for the nomination, a reversal of traditional procedure for an incumbent president, Mr. Nessen said:

"You know the President's interest in politics. He's been at every convention since 1952. It would be hard to keep him away."



UPL

en. James Buckley announcing that he would become a third Republican candidate to give the convention delegates a method to avoid first-round nomination of President Ford.

## Plant Official Arrested in Italy

MILAN, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—Police have arrested a third executive of the Swiss-owned Iccal factory near here after a lion chemical leak contaminated large areas of land and forced the evacuation of more than 1,000 persons.

Police said Giovanni Radice, a factory's technical director, is arrested on charges of culpably causing a disaster. The arrest is based on last month's leak of the chemical "TODD," or vinyl, from the Iccal factory at Seveso, north of here.

The managing director of the factory, Erwig Zwehl, and plant manager Paolo Paoletti were arrested last week on the same charges and are being held in a pending further investigation.

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Seen as Intellectually Inferior

## Soviet Women Not Liberated Despite Professional Roles

By David K. Shipley

MOSCOW, Aug. 12 (NYT).—They are bulldozer drivers and ditch diggers, doctors and judges, and occasionally even jet pilots and ship captains—but are Soviet women liberated?

Not very. According to official statistics and the observations of some women themselves, they have gained access to many professions, but prominence in few. Whatever rank they do attain disappears after working hours as they take on household chores that are extremely burdensome here without the easy shopping or labor-saving devices found in the West.

"When I leave my office and go into a store," a woman physician lamented, "and then walk down the street with two heavy shopping bags, I look like any woman—nothing special."

Soviet society has remained insulated from the consciousness-raising forces of feminism that have emerged in the West. As a result, the attitudes of both men and women here are replete with assumptions of woman's intellectual inferiority and emotional frailty, as well as of her obligation to keep a home without expecting much help from her husband.

Great Risks  
These are such pervasive views that they are accepted unquestioningly, even by outspoken Soviet dissidents who often take great risks in fighting for fundamental human rights, but who react blankly when the question of women's equality is raised.

"A woman can never make a great mathematician," a leading dissident remarked recently. He cited his wife's struggle for days over a computer problem that he then solved for her in an evening.

In some respects, women's job problems here parallel those in the United States. Women rarely reach the upper echelons of power, either in politics or in institutions and professions, where they dominate the lower ranks, the jobs they get are generally those that pay less.

Teachers, Principals  
For example, about 71 per cent of the secondary school teachers in the Soviet Union are women, but 72 per cent of the school principals are men. Similarly, while 70 per cent of the country's doctors are women, the heads of hospitals and other medical facilities are usually men.

Explaining the high proportion of women in the medical profession, a scientist said, "Men don't want it because the pay is low."

Doctors here earn an average of 102.50 rubles a month, or \$136.32, according to the latest

statistics, less than three-quarters of the country's average industrial wage.

In factory work, Soviet sociologists have reported women gravitating toward light manufacturing, which pays less than heavy industry. In the Soviet city of Baku, for instance, an air-conditioner factory employing mostly women pays an average of 135 rubles a month; in a nearby pipe factory, where women make up only 28 per cent of the work force, the average monthly wage is 200 rubles.

Unskilled Tasks  
Discrimination has been found within factories as well. A 1967 study of Moscow's Marat Mills

showed 75 per cent of the women employees in manual, unskilled tasks and only 17 per cent working at skilled jobs on automated machinery.

Many key positions in industry and education require Communist party membership. There are 3,648,000 women party members, but this is only 24 per cent of the total. And the men hold the important party ranks.

The party's most powerful body, the 15-member Politburo, headed by Leonid Brezhnev, includes no women. Only once since the 1917 Revolution has a woman served as a full member. Yekaterina Furseva, from 1957 to 1961.

The pattern is repeated in other powerful bodies. Only eight women are among the 387 full members of the party's Central Committee. The 89 ministers and heads of government committees are all men.

In the academic world, only 13.7 per cent of the membership of the Union of Writers is female. In the prestigious Soviet Academy of Sciences, just three of the 243 full members are women.

There are 27 times as many men as women holding the academic degree of candidate of science, equivalent to something between a master's and a doctorate in the U.S. system.

At lower educational levels, however, Soviet women have made dramatic progress. In 1965 only 9.5 per cent of the country's working women had gone through the eighth grade, compared with 12 per cent of male work force. By last year the figures were 67.2 per cent for women and 66.2 of the men.

One of the best tests of global variations in women's roles is the People's Count, where women have 32.8 per cent of the judgeships throughout the country.

Latvia, Estonia  
The proportions are highest in the European parts of the Soviet Union. In Latvia and Estonia, for example, the percentages are 53.2 and 57.1, respectively.

The Soviet Union has been about the alleged equality of women ever since the day Lenin, who declared in 1919 "except for Soviet Russia, there is not a single country in the world in which there is complete equality between men and women." The Stalinist Constitution contains an article on equality of the sexes much the same as the Equal Rights Amendment sought by U.S. feminists.

The myth here is bolstered by tokenism. The only woman in space, Valentina Tereshkova, was a Soviet cosmonaut, not a Soviet astronaut.

Some Soviet women say they would like nothing more than stay home with their family. But they are encouraged to work by a labor-short economy, the inadequate earnings of husbands, by the norms and terms of a society that expects a contribution by each citizen.

Today, 51.5 per cent of workers are women, meaning almost all able women work.

Extra Money

A recent Soviet survey of Moscow women showed 91 per cent working to earn extra money for a household. But 70 per cent said they would not quit if their husbands alone earned as much as both did at the time. Money is not the only motivation.

"At work I feel like a full man being," said a woman scientist. "At home I feel a slave."

It is common to go into the home of Moscow intellectuals and discover that the woman is a professional with her career and accustomed to being her view respected.

Yet it is rare to see women doing housework. Kyurikova, a Soviet sociologist estimated that men spend 15 hours a week on housework and women spend 40 hours. She attributed the tenfold more in divorce during the last years partly to the double burden of women and their trust expectations that men will take new attitude toward them.

The government, in need workers, goes to lengths to enable women to hold jobs. An extensive system of nurseries, day-care facilities is provided for preschool children.

But the double burden of men and household is held responsible in part for driving the divorce rate down to a point where government officials worry that it is too low to provide the necessary workers of the next generation.



STEAKS ON THE FIN—A fisherman landed this 2 1/2-meter, 250-kilo-gram shark near Nice Tuesday and it was later served up as a reportedly delicious "tranches grillées au poivre vert."

AP

## Party Leaders Expect Shift

## Polish Reforms Seen as Result of Riots

By Malcolm W. Browne

WARSAW, Aug. 12 (NYT).—The rioting and strikes that swept parts of Poland six weeks ago resulted from a grave miscalculation by planners who left the whole nation wide open to Communist leaders' assault.

"It was like a terrible automobile accident," an influential member of the Communist party's Central Committee said. "We cannot pretend it was not serious but at least it is over, we hope, and we are moving quickly to sweep up the wreckage."

There seems to be wide agreement that the trouble resulted from the Communist party's having lost communication with the common man at a critical moment. This is an unusual and

candid admission to come from Communist leaders themselves.

The trouble began June 25, when the government announced plans to increase food prices an average of 60 per cent. The price of food sold by government outlets in Poland had not changed since at least 1965—in fact, the price of bread is still what it

was in 1920—and the public was stunned.

Angry Poles in many parts of the country immediately responded with sit-down strikes, demonstrations and a few riots.

The police—unarmed—were ordered to move cautiously, authorities said. Two rioters were killed by a truck they were overturning, the government said, and 75 policemen were injured.

Within hours of the outbreak, however, the rioting was halted by a radio announcement by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz that the price increases would be postponed and restudied.

Prison Sentences  
So far, 13 persons have received long prison sentences for destroying property, 53 persons have been jailed for "individual offenses" and others are awaiting trial.

"But we successfully resisted any inclination there might have been in the party to repress the workers by massive force," a party official said. "Secretary [Kierkowski] showed tremendous wisdom and courage by immediately reversing the price-increase announcement."

Essentially, the problem was merely put off, not solved. Some time before the end of the year, prices of meat, meat products and poultry are to be increased 35 per cent.

Meanwhile, Poland is on vacation. Its leaders are away from the capital. Most factories and many stores are closed, as is parliament.

Only long lines of shoppers waiting for meager quantities of meat and sugar remain as reminders that Poland's economy is deeply troubled.

## 2 Yugoslav Royalists

## Murdered in Brussels

BRUSSELS, Aug. 12 (AP).—The badly decomposed bodies of a Yugoslav royalist who was the secretary-general of the Serbian Royalist Movement in Europe and another Yugoslav were found in a house here today. The men had been shot to death.

The dead men are Uros Milicevic and Mijodan Boskovic. Mr. Milicevic was a friend of Stefan Markovitch, Yugoslav bodyguard of French actor Alain Delon. Mr. Markovitch was murdered in 1968 and Mr. Milicevic was the last person to have seen him alive.

## Raymond Corrigan

## Harbor, Ore., Aug. 12 (AP).

Western movie actor Raymond (Crash) Corrigan, 74, who appeared in 106 movies, died here Tuesday night, apparently of a heart attack.

He was a physical culturist in Hollywood when he was discovered by MGM studios in the 1930s. Early in his career he was a stunt man in Tarzan movies and starred in three serials, "Darkest Africa," "The Undersea Kingdom" and "Painted Stallion."

## Ivan Fadyev

## MOSCOW, Aug. 12 (UPI).

Mr. Fadyev, long-time finance minister of the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, biggest of the Soviet Union's 15 constituent republics, died unexpectedly Tuesday, the newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya said today.

## Mexico Terrorist

## Killed in Attack

## On Portillo's Kid

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 12 (AP).—The leader of Mexico's most notorious guerrilla band was killed yesterday in an attack on a sister of President-elect Jose Lopez Portillo, police reported.

Police said that David Jimenez Sarmiento was killed when three other members of the ultra-leftist 23rd of September League attacked the car in which Margarita Lopez Portillo was being driven to her office. She was not hurt but one of the bodyguards was killed and the others were wounded.

Police gave this account: taxi drove in front of Mrs. Lopez Portillo's car and three men as a young woman jumped out firing submachine guns. Mrs. Lopez Portillo's chauffeur was wounded and lost control of the car, which careened into several other cars, creating into a drug store. A carload of bodyguards bled moved in and Jimenez Sarmiento was shot to death.



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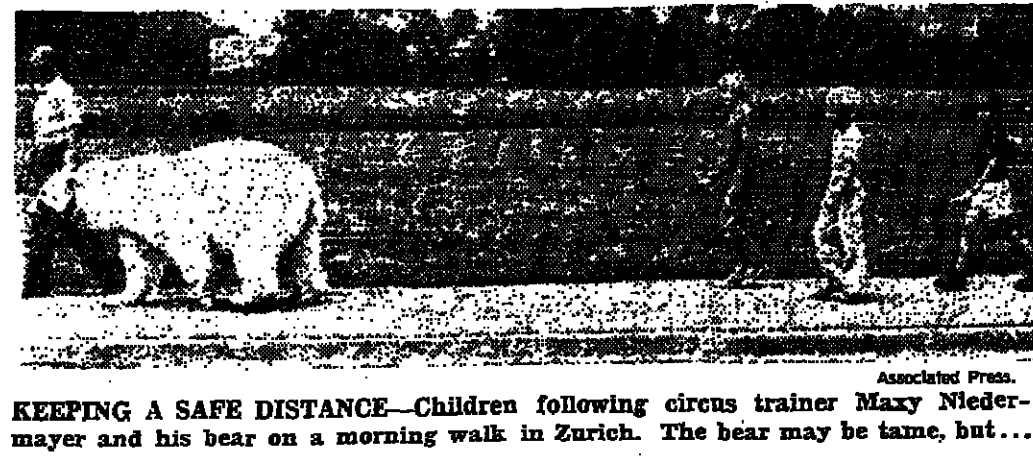
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KEEPING A SAFE DISTANCE—Children following circus trainer Albert Mourner and his bear on a morning walk in Zurich. The bear may be tame, but...

## 'No Sign of Greed'

## Nice Bank Theft Victims Slow to List Losses

NICE (NYT).—Fewer than half the people whose safe-deposit boxes were emptied in the big bank robbery here July 18 have filed complaints, according to the police.

Police Commissioner Albert Mourner said: "There has been no sign of greed or attempts to exaggerate for insurance gains among them. Not a single one said, 'I have lost so and so much money.'"

"They all gave very detailed descriptions of things they really want to recover, like an old uncle's decoration or a great-great-aunt's heirloom jewelry, but they did not fix any sums."

In addition to the safes of the bank, the Société Générale, and a weekend deposit chute into which the local gambling casino and several big stores had dropped \$1.5 million in cash, \$17 of the 4,300 privately rented boxes were emptied.

After delays of up to two weeks, all the customers affected

## Arc to Reopen in Paris

PARIS, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—A strike by guards and cashiers at the Arc de Triomphe, a walkout which closed the Paris monument yesterday and today, was settled tonight.

have been informed, but just 150 have filed detailed lists of what was in their boxes, as requested by the police and required by the bank if they are to qualify for reimbursement under its insurance.

Very Discreet  
Commissioner Mourner refused to say how much gold, cash and other valuables were in the bank's safes. "The bank is very discreet about that," he said. "They have told me, but of course they do not want the pub-

## Germanys Hold Talks on Tension

BONN, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—East German Communist party chief Erich Honecker and West German representative Guenter Gaus met in East Berlin today in what was seen as an attempt to ease strained relations between the two states.

A government spokesman here said that Bonn believed neither country was interested in an escalation of the tension which has arisen from recent border incidents.

The meeting, on the eve of the 15th anniversary of the building of the Berlin Wall, followed a talk yesterday between West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Mr. Gaus.

## Argentine Ex-Leader

## Freed After 5 Days

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 12 (Reuters).—Former Argentine President Alejandro Lanusse was released yesterday after being held under arrest for five days on a charge of breaching army discipline.

Gen. Lanusse, who had been held on orders of President Jorge Videla, was arrested after coming to the defense of one of his ex-ministers accused of being involved in leftist subversion.

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— The right wing consists of the children's suite with three bedrooms and their bathrooms, a games room and a covered terrace.

— On the upper floor is the guests' suite with two bedrooms and their bathrooms and a living room giving out to the terrace.

An adjoining wing contains the kitchen and pantry and housekeepers' apartment with a living room, bedroom, bathroom and kitchen.

An 4 car garage consists of a bedroom and a shower for the chauffeur and covered parking for 4 cars.

The pool house consists of cloakroom and a large (70 square metre) living room.

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## ENTERTAINMENT IN PARIS

## Turning Back the Clock at the Bobino

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 12 (UPI)—"Oh, Lord, turn back thy universe I give me yesterday" is the same cry of Wilfred Denver, harassed hero of Henry Ar Jones's famous melodrama, "The Silver King." This plea to turn back the clock is being lightly answered in the theater here and elsewhere.

At the Bobino in Montparnasse, under the direction of Dominique Monant, have created a breezy, unpretentious, "Croisière d'Amours." This is no formal, "correction of an old show, but sort of album of yesterday's

magic tunes. The score throbs with the familiar melodies of Christine Messager, Maurice Yvain, Scottio, Gershwin, Romyberg, Cole Porter and Jerome Kern. These accompany a flimsy libretto. It was Beaumarchais's advice that if something is too silly, sing it, a policy wisely followed in musical comedy traffic.

The hunter and scampers of these "books" are ways of planting song cues and of gathering the personnel with as much logic as possible to participate in the ensemble numbers. The trickery on this occasion is airy, facile and painless.

We are, it seems, aboard the

SS Anness Folles, bounding over the seas on a pleasure cruise with calls at Naples, Istanbul, Caracas and New York. An elegant Parisian courtesan on the amorous rampage indulges in four shipboard flirtations, but each of the women rejects his proposals. The first prefers a big-game hunter, the second succumbs to the captain, the third to an Oriental prince and the last to an American gangster. The worn-out dress designer ends up with an old flame.

It has become customary to confuse the reckless, affluent twenties with the Depression thirties, bracketing the two decades as "between-the-wars" years, though they were otherwise unrelated. The long arm of the Bobino selection reaches to borrow "Summertime" from "Porgy and Bess" (1935) and "Night and Day" from "The Gay Divorcee" (1932), and lifts, too, "Carmen" from "Carmen" (1935) and "Fandango" from "Fandango" (1935).

There is expected Charlestoning to Vincent Youmans's inevitable "I Want to Be Happy" and an Argentine tango ball with "Jealousy," a Valentino special. There are jolly, jaunty airs from both "Ta Bouche" and "Pus sur la Bouche" by Yvain; the Rodgers-Hart "With a Song in My Heart," "The Desert Song," "Make Believe" from "Show Boat" and Van Parys's "Le Coeur Y Est."

The physical production is fair enough under the relatively modest circumstances and the troupe is matched to its endeavors both vocally and comically and proves pleasant company.

Dominique Tirmont, co-author of the enterprise, is the courtesan in love with love and Danielle Chlosta, Pierrette Delange, Patricia Karim and Frederique Tirmont are the elusive women. Michelle Dax is a predatory South American widow and Janine Menant is the lothario's final compensation. André Jobin, the Tom Jones of the recent French musical based on the Fielding novel, a bilingual Canadian, has presence and good voice as the romantic leading man. The other romantic is Can Koral, Michel Gaillet and Michel Caron, all aptly assigned. Jean-Jacques as the roaming courtesan's secret agent is an agile quick-change virtuoso and a diverting clown.

"Croisière d'Amours" offers an agreeable evening of nostalgic escape.

## Films

"Track Down" (at the Balzac in English) is the old white-slave book but with modern plumbing. Here, it is not a nefarious Chinese with hypodermic needle who whisks away the hero's sister, but a Mafia



A scene from "Croisière d'Amours" at the Bobino in Paris.

chieftain, the proprietor of a gaudy night club. He too, uses drugs to accomplish his obscene purpose and the familiar tale of the girl led astray has been visited with a staggering injection of sadistic violence.

As the movies have lately taken to glorifying lunatics, terrorists and assassins, it is pleasant to find a hero on the right side of the law and the looney bin. "Track Down's" hero is

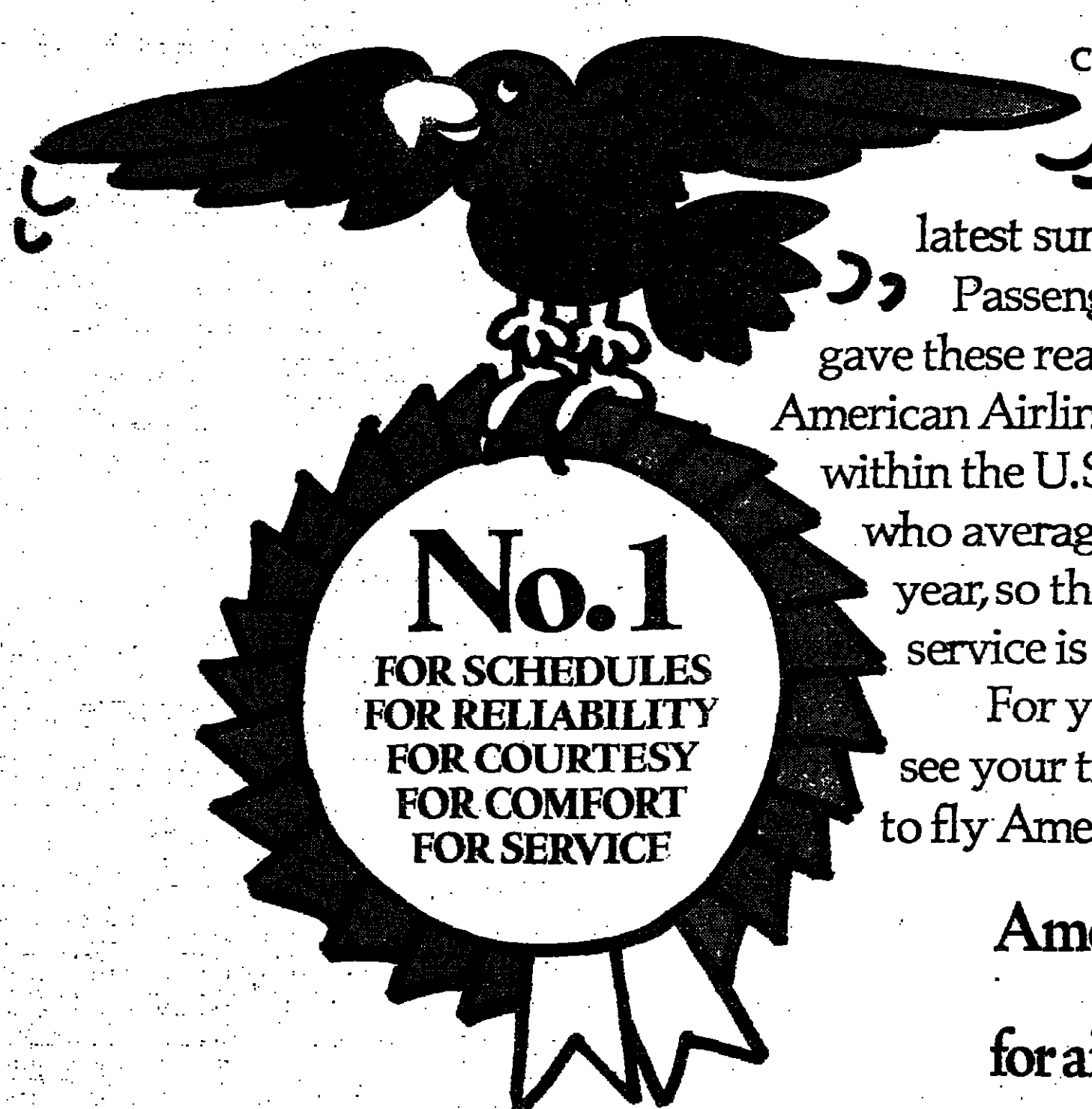
portrayed by Jim Mithum, son of Robert, who on this occasion gives an imitation of his father, all his parent's mannerisms intact.

"L'Education Amoureuse de Valentin" (at the Biarritz, the Studio Galande and the Haussmann) starts off with a slightly step and with the promise of some diverting fun. The opening suggests the better days of bou-

levard theater. A headwaiter decides to marry his dumbbell son off to get him out of the house. But who would marry such a gross simpleton? By artfully misrepresenting his tiresome offspring, the headwaiter arranges the marriage to a shy girl, dominated by her mother. But the bridegroom remains so resolutely blockheaded that his father must stand in for him, a rather repellent solution.

After a brisk beginning, the comedy—like its chief clown—loafs and lags, not seeming to know where to go or what to do. One wonders how such a feeble, hesitant scenario ever got before the cameras. Paul Meurisse as the suave maître d'hôtel, Bernard Blier as the problem son and Gila von Wetherhausen as the incestuous bride atone for the missing latter half of the script with amusing acting.

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## LONDON

## Dance Theater of Harlem—Classical and Ethnic Works

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Aug. 12 (UPI)—Two years ago, Arthur Mitchell's Dance Theater of Harlem had an immense success on its first visit to London. This did a great deal to reinforce the company's confidence and reputation, and to assure its future. Last night, on its return to Sadler's Wells for a 30 and a half week season, it looked as if the success will be even greater.

As before, the repertoire is a mixture of classical ballet and ethnic dance, both highly enjoyable but posing some problems about the company's exact age and identity. There is no "racial choreography" of any great distinction, but the dancers take up for this by technical proficiency, physical exuberance and a very considerable amount of humor. In addition, and not at all irrelevantly, many people find their little, athletic bodies extremely attractive.

The opening program was a very mixed bag, which should have contained something for everyone. Balanchine's "Allegro brillante," not one of his most inventive or rewarding works, was given an efficient and energetic performance, led by Virginia Johnson and Ronald Perry. Some people thought the strong, athletic style of the dancing was typically "black"; I regard it as typically American, not very different from the authentic Balanchine style of New York City Ballet.

"The Combat" William Dollar's "The Combat," which used to be known in London and New York as "The Duel," no longer seems so effective to those of us who have seen it repeatedly over the years. It still makes considerable impact on newcomers. The first meeting between Tancred and Clorinda, fighting on opposite sides in the Crusades, is too brief to register any emotion. But their fight, in which they are naked and unaware of each other's identities, gives Lydia Barbra a chance to follow the long line of strong ballerinas who have used the role to show off their point-work and their ability to imitate a man on horseback. Paul Russell danced very well too. At his wide grin was even less appropriate to Tancred's grief on inadvertently killing Clorinda than it had been to the circus-like "Corsair" he danced so brilliantly on the last visit.

The only new item on the pro-

## Held Work

The evening ended cheerfully with Geoffrey Holder's "Dougla," a parade of wiggling behinds and thrusting pelvises, near nudity and exotic tribal costumes, against a background of jungle drums. The company performs it with immense vigor and obviously enjoys poking gentle fun at their tribal origins, or at the white idea of them. They take their final curtain call shaking their heads in a lunatic parody of black savages, and were eventually joined by Mitchell doing it too. All good fun, and of course Russian ballets often incorporate Slav folk dance. But "Dougla" goes on a bit too long and is a little too close to the folk image this company presumably wishes to avoid.

Two further programs will include the "Corsair," "Don Quixote" and "Romeo and Juliet" pas de deux. Balanchine's "Bugak" and Louis Johnson's "Forces of Rhythm," which was one of the highlights of the last London season. Dance Theater of Harlem is at Sadler's Wells through Aug. 28 and then goes to the Berlin Festival (Sept. 4-6).

## Barbizon Paintings Stolen

BARBIZON, France, Aug. 12 (AP)—About 30 paintings, including works by Jean-François Millet, Théodore Rousseau and Jacques Dupré, were stolen from the Millet Museum this week. Police set no value on the works.

## HARPS AND FLATS

LONDON—Johnny Ray, Billy Daniels, Frances Faye and the UK Spots have been held over at the Palladium for another two weeks (through Aug. 31). The souls Hayes and Junior Cook (singer and Viola) will open at the Scala, Scotland, Aug. 16 for 10 weeks, replacing the Dixie Hillside quartet.

## KNEBORTH, England—An 11-day fair on Aug. 21 will feature Lynyrd Skynyrd, The Rolling Stones, 10cc and Todd Rundgren's Utopia.

## Racist, Sexist, 'Elitist' View of Asian Americans

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (UPI)—A study by the Asian American Children's Book Project shows, with few exceptions, books about Asian Americans are "racist, sexist, and elitist."

"The major conclusion was that, with one or perhaps two exceptions, the 68 books (published in the last 10 years) are racist, sexist, and elitist, and that the image of Asian Americans they present is grossly 'misleading,' the group said.

The one-year study, released this week, was sponsored by the Council on Interracial Books for Children. The books examined were published from 1945 to 1975, and included one or more Asian American characters.

"A succinct definition of the bias presented (in the books) is that Asian Americans are foreigners who all look alike and refuse to live together in communities in the midst of large cities and cling to outworn, alien customs."

The report also criticized what it said was the books' failure to depict Asian American culture as distinct from Asian culture or the culture of white America.

## PARIS—Benny Waters is appearing at Le Patio Bar in the Hôtel Meridien during August.

Most of the cocktail and supper clubs have remained open for the summer, with Joe Turner at the Calavados, Aaron Brigers at the Winston Churchill, and Alice Darr at the Champs-Élysées Bar Tahona.

## MONTE-CARLO—Régine and her show will be at the Sporting Club Aug. 13-15 followed by Sylvie Vartan on Aug. 16 and 17 and the Golden Gate Quartet on Aug. 18 and 19.

## GENEVA—Johnny Halliday will be at the Patinoire Vernets on Aug. 17.

OSLO—Guitarist Jimmy Gouley will be featured nightly (doing a solo) at the Downtown Keyclub for a month, starting Aug. 16.

Peggy Lee will officially represent the United States on her forthcoming tour of Japan, as part of the Bicentennial cultural ceremonies overseas.

A statue of Louis Armstrong by Elizabeth Catlett was recently unveiled in New Orleans's Jackson Square. The money for the work was raised by public donations.

For the second consecutive week, Elton John and Kim Dee are number one on both the American and British charts with "Don't Go Breaking My Heart."

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

## Ancient Spear Found

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 12 (AP)—University of Pittsburgh archaeologists have uncovered one of the oldest spears found in the Western hemisphere, the school said this week. The spear, unearthed at a site in Washington County, provides evidence that people lived in the area around 14,333 BC, the school said.



## Object Lesson in Foreign Policy

There has been some speculation over the reasons for Henry Kissinger's latest (and perhaps last) journey as secretary of state. There were no breakthrough agreements—indeed, the trip to Lahore left wounded feelings in France and no real settlement of the nuclear reprocessing problem in Pakistan, while the Turkish-Greek troubles in the Aegean as well as the Rhodesian raid into Mozambique and the continued war in Lebanon gave Kissinger substance for ominous appraisal rather than any hopeful expressions in his final news conference at The Hague. Moreover, many foreign diplomats regard the tour as the waddle of a lame duck rather than the flight of an eagle.

Nevertheless, although the secretary of state may not have intended it that way, his latest travels have served to emphasize the confused conflicts of the world today—they could serve as an object lesson to the Republican platform writers in Kansas City and to Jimmy Carter's squad of foreign policy experts, who are all seeking to form U.S. foreign policy into some acceptable, and simple, package to attract the voters.

It has been easy enough to criticize Kissinger for the failures or the stalemates his initiatives have encountered, to call upon him to take high moral stands, to use the language of a Dulles or a Kennedy or a McGovern while disregarding the practical implications of such rhetoric. But consider the Pakistani nuclear program and what it involves for U.S. policy.

The French argue that this is a question between two sovereign states, France and Pakistan, and is therefore no concern of the United States. But the possibility of Pakistan engaging in nuclear rivalry with India has potentialities that go far beyond Paris or Lahore, and the fact is that the United States might be sustaining Pakistan in that rivalry with economic and conventional military aid, if it did not seek to apply some form of control.

Thus the great moral issue involved in nuclear proliferation is entangled with U.S. relations with an ally of a quarter of a century in Asia and one of two centuries in Europe. And the search for easy answers similarly leads up blind alleys in the Aegean, in Lebanon and southern Africa.

Kissinger's great merit as secretary of state is that he recognizes the absence of easy answers in the world today. He has not always found the real answers, but then, who could? At home he may be denounced as an amoral pragmatist because his efforts do not coincide with the preconceptions of armchair diplomats. But at least he has tried to find them where the trouble is and not simply pulled them out of thin air and dogma. If this should be his last voyage as chief of the State Department, he may not be bringing any medals home from the diplomatic Olympics—but he has amply demonstrated how hard such medals are to win, and how dangerous it may be to assume that the process is a simple one.

## Africa: Time Runs Out

The threat to international peace and the menace of catastrophic racial war in southern Africa have been dramatized in a particularly gruesome way by Rhodesia's attack on Mozambique. Rhodesia's white minority government claims that its forces, in a lightning thrust across the border, killed not only 300 black Rhodesian guerrillas but 40 Mozambican soldiers and civilians. Mozambique's Army has now evidently retaliated by shelling a Rhodesian town near the frontier.

White Rhodesians who popped champagne corks in Salisbury bars to celebrate and to compare the assault favorably with the Israeli raid that freed hijacked hostages at a Uganda airport last month are living in a fool's paradise. Whatever the provocation, the attack on a newly independent neighboring state only diminishes the already slim chances for negotiating a peaceful transition to majority rule in Rhodesia that might allow many of the 270,000 whites to continue to live and work in that country.

Even if the raid, supposedly against a guerrilla base camp, was as successful as the Rhodesians claim, it will not halt for long the armed struggle to overturn an illegal, minority government in a country where blacks outnumber whites 24 to 1. It will not do so, that is, unless Prime Minister Ian Smith does an about-face and negotiates more realistically than ever before with black leaders who would still prefer a peaceful solution.

White Rhodesians who believe the raid on Mozambique will somehow buttress their

security are as unrealistic as white South Africans who blame the widespread violence in black townships mostly on international Communism and believe it can be dealt with by even harsher repression. Communists will of course exploit the unrest for their own ends, and the rioters doubtless include "isotists," or thugs, more interested in loot than in racial equality.

At the root of the violence, however, is the degrading policy of racial apartheid, which the white government euphemistically calls "separate development." Under that policy millions of blacks who live in the townships because their labor is needed in the nearby cities have no rights at all as South Africans but only as citizens of often distant tribal "homelands."

As even staunch supporters of the white Government now concede, the "separate development" program of leading nine tribal homelands to self-government and "independence" cannot provide a solution for South Africa's racial problem. Nor can any variation of it offer an answer for Namibia (South-West Africa) which South Africa continues to control despite the vacating of its League of Nations mandate and in defiance of the United Nations.

If a racial tragedy—one that would invite outside intervention and threaten world peace—is to be averted in southern Africa, white minority rulers must be persuaded to change direction while there still may be time in that combustible area.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### More on Rhodesia

Rhodesia's strike against a terrorist base over the Mozambique border was highly successful and may have done something to restore morale, which was becoming patchy. Mozambique's prompt reply in the mortar attack on Umtali was by contrast inept and ineffectual, although the Rhodesians were lucky that the projectiles landed so relatively harmlessly. A new, hotter and wider-ranging phase has started in Rhodesia's campaign against the increasingly numerous, better trained and better armed terrorist infiltrators. Rhodesia is seeking relief, and dramatically raising the stakes, by striking directly at the wasps' nest.

It is doubtful whether this will have the desired result. Rhodesia is very vulnerable to attack. The fires of raid and reprisal are likely to flicker wider and more often. Rhodesia will be under enormous strain. Behind all this looms the danger of Cuban intervention.

—From The Daily Telegraph (London).

#### Spinola's Return to Lisbon

No symbolic return, other than the raising of Dr. Salazar from the dead, could be more sharply indicative of Portugal's movement to the right in the past year than the

arrival of Antonio de Spínola at Lisbon airport. His is not the only return to Iberia that we shall be witnessing in the coming weeks. Santiago Carrillo, ex-guerrilla organizer and leader of the Spanish Communist party, has applied for a passport to return to Madrid. And if he goes, can the octogenarian La Pasionaria be far behind?

—From The Guardian (London).

#### Nuclear Fears

The U.S. government is beginning to suspect that the policy, pursued for more than 23 years, of the free sharing of information and materials for the peaceful uses of nuclear technology has been a dreadful mistake. This is reflected clearly in the arguments being put to Prime Minister Bhutto of Pakistan by Henry Kissinger to dissuade him from buying a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant from France. That would put into the hands of the Pakistanis the capacity to obtain supplies of plutonium needed in the most direct form for nuclear-bomb making. The pressure on Mr. Bhutto is more than a moral argument. Mr. Kissinger is backed by new legislation enabling the United States to deny military and economic aid to non-nuclear countries who are intent on producing nuclear weapons.

—From The Times (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

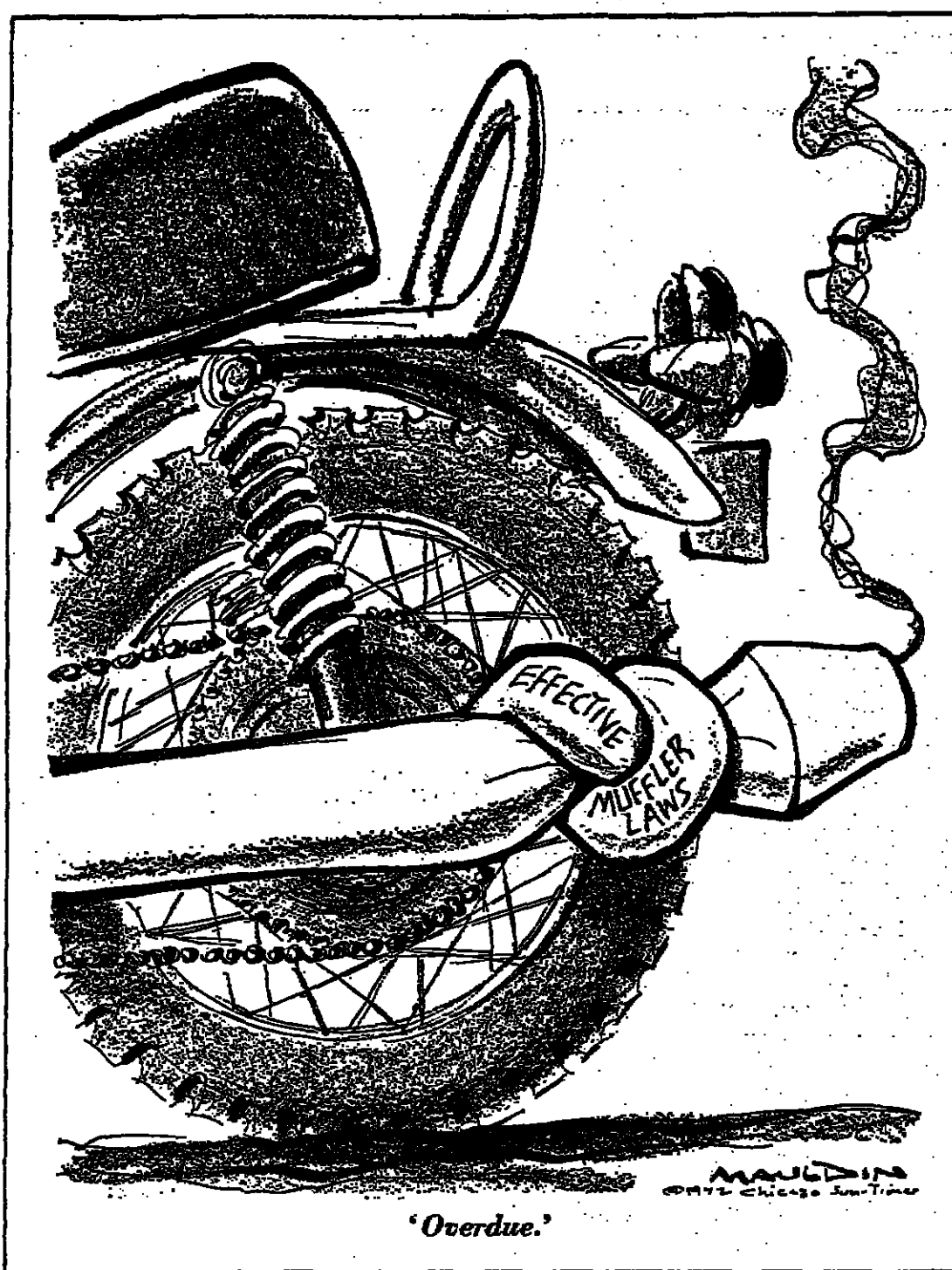
August 13, 1901

WASHINGTON.—The situation in Panama has assumed a far more serious aspect today. Gen. Uribe, chief of the Colombian rebels has issued a manifesto calling for the reunification of Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador, adding that he will fight on desperately without respite. Meanwhile, the U.S. government has warned that it will resist any attempt at intervention by a European power over the dispute.

#### Fifty Years Ago

August 13, 1926

ROME.—Mussolini received Morris Gest at the Palazzo Chigi last week, the first meeting of the two "miracle men." The dynamic U.S. theatrical producer, often described as "the Mussolini of the theater," presented the Italian leader with a special de luxe edition of "The Miracle" and explained the workings of the theater to him. Mr. Gest came away full of praise for Mussolini's "power coupled with simple humanity."



## One View of Blacks in Rhodesia

By Alexander Harrison

NEW YORK.—The blacks of Rhodesia can best be served by African nationalism and "majority rule"—of late this seems to be the theme song of many white intellectuals. Is this sound reasoning, or is it a tired tune played by pied pipers who refuse to look at facts?

One has only to look at the dreary succession of inept black dictatorships that have seized power in other parts of Africa to realize that black rule may not be either in the economic or political interest of the black majority.

Black liberation groups such as the "moderate" Zimbabwe African People's Union of Joshua Nkomo or the leftwing extremist African National Council of the Rev. Ndabazangi Sithole will not improve the lot of the black Rhodesian; the ever-present danger is that they will lead him down the road that leads to political and racial violence in the style of Idi Amin of Uganda or Jean-Bédouk Bokassa of the Central African Republic.

Take a good long look at the black Rhodesian today. What do you see? A living standard far higher than his counterpart in "independent" Africa. Do you see oppressed people? Many loud voices say so. Turn off the loud voices for a moment—listen instead to the African newspapers, such as the African Times, being hawked in Salisbury. That newspaper, as well as the Rhodesia Herald and the Sunday Mail, is free to criticize the present regime.

In contrast to black-ruled Africa, Rhodesia has political opposition parties. To the left of the present government stand the multiracial Center party, advocating accelerated advancement to majority rule, as well as the Rhodesia party, representing those in favor of a more gradualist approach. At the other end of the political spectrum is the rightist Rhodesia Nationalist party, which vehemently opposes any concession to the demands of Mr. Nkomo or Mr. Sithole.

Could one see such a variety of political opinions in either Uganda or the Central African Republic?

#### No Opposition

As is evident by a cursory look at the history of black-ruled Africa over the last two decades, a truly independent political opposition has never existed anywhere else on the continent with the exception of South Africa.

Perhaps independence in Rhodesia would not lead to one-man rule, but Mr. Sithole, while he has not as yet been responsible for the 5,000 or so political assassinations that Marshal Amin is alleged to have committed during his tenure, has indicated in his writings a commitment to political violence and to the elimination of the white minority within the country.

The government of Ian Smith is on the defensive. Defeat of the pro-Western forces in Angola and the emergence of a Marxist dictatorship in neighboring Mozambique have blocked a major shipping route for Rhodesia, placing it in the position of a country left virtually surrounded by hostile neighbors.

The government is at pains to prove to black Rhodesians and to the world that responsible white rule (with black participation) since there are 18 black members of Parliament and 10 black senators is in their interest. However Kipling-esque and

paternalistic it seems to support white rule in Rhodesia, an enlightened minority government, with an acute sense of guilt, could be a strong force for betterment.

In Rhodesia there is a small but growing black middle class that supports the government but is reluctant to speak out from fear of reprisals from left-wing terrorists. Many of these blacks have risen to high positions within the civil service and in business; they enjoy a comparatively efficient system of hospitals and public-improvement programs.

Black Africans' savings are increasing, and so is the general standard of living of the African. Although this black middle class is still too small to preclude the emergence of a left-wing dictator, at some future point it may serve as the bulwark for a democratic multiracial regime.

If the United States is willing to support another group of non-Africans in their struggle to survive in the Afro-Asian world—the Israelis—despite the charges of colonialism and in the face of the violent opposition of indigenous peoples and boycotts by its neighbors, why withhold support from the embattled Rhodesian settlers?

After all, some of these settlers' forebears put down roots in the country before the turn of the century, at a time when the state of Israel was only a gleam in the eyes of Zionists.

Alexander Harrison, who is completing doctoral studies in African history at New York University, recently visited Rhodesia, South Africa, Zaire and the Central African Republic. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

## No Joke North of the Border

By Anthony Lewis

GLASGOW.—A dozen years ago, Scottish nationalism was for poets and dreamers and cranks: a subject of romance, not politics. Today it is the most dangerous issue in British politics, one that could easily bring down the present Labor government and might actually lead to the breakup of the United Kingdom.

An independent Scotland? A country with its own army and navy and air force and foreign policy? The idea still seems extraordinary. It is hard to imagine a line through this island with immigration officers on each side. Drive north from England now and there is not even a sign at the border.

But talk to just about anyone above that invisible border, and you know that something has changed in the Scottish consciousness. Most people still do not want full independence, but support for the Scottish Nationalist party is above 25 per cent in the polls. And most Scots now plainly do feel more nationalistic and want more self-government for Scotland.

How has it happened? Perhaps the size and complexity of events in the modern world lead people to identify with their own smaller communities; Scottish nationalism may parallel the new ethnic consciousness in the United States. Then Britain's economic troubles may have aroused a feeling that Scotland could do better on its own—a feeling intensified by the discovery of oil off the Scottish coast.

For a long time politicians in London played to lurking nationalist sentiment by ignoring Scottish sensitivities or treating the whole thing as a joke. But now the wisest of them know that it is not a joke. Roy Jenkins, British home secretary, said last spring:

"A settled and determined change of Scottish opinion has taken place. There can be no setting the clock back."

#### Ominous Parallel

The question for London is how to satisfy Scottish feelings without cutting the country apart. It is an extremely hard question, and a great deal hangs on it.

Jenkins said he thought the issue of Scottish nationalism was at a stage like the Irish question at the end of the last century—when Britain's failure to give Ireland home rule produced unending disaster. The suggested historical parallel could hardly be more ominous.

The Labor government's answer is devolution, meaning a grant of limited local power to Scottish authorities. Next fall Parliament will be asked to create a Scottish assembly that would sit in Edinburgh, appoint its own executive and legislate on such domestic subjects as housing and education. The courts would consider whether its acts came within the devolution statute—a pioneering British use of judicial review. But Parliament would keep reserve power to overrule the assembly.

The devolution proposal has been criticized as inadequate, not only by Scottish nationalists but by some reformers who think too much government is concentrated in London. They want to try something like U.S. federalism here, with power going to English regions and Wales as well as Scotland. These critics say the devolution plan withholds real power: for example, the power to levy any taxes. The Economist called it a "crazy idea of representation without taxation."

#### Little Interest

On the other hand, many politicians on the two major parties oppose any concessions to Scottish nationalist sentiment at all. The government is beginning to bring pressure on Labor members to accept the devolution bill, arguing that its failure would cost Labor many of its usually safe seats in Scotland. But one of the government's own people remarked the other day: "I'd rather lose Scotland for a few elections, and be out of power, than be party to the dissolution of the union."

It also has to be said that ordinary English voters, at this point, evince very little interest in the Scottish question. Thus the country is heading for what could be a major constitutional change with no public consensus

## In Western Europe Home Thoughts Keep Minds Off U.S. Vote

Fy Flora Lewis

PARIS.—Western Europe has been eyeing the presidential campaign in the United States with unusual calm and unconcern, with no signs of the customary election year jitters over the continuity of U.S. foreign policy.

Senior European and U.S. officials here see two basic reasons for the absence of the customary nervousness and breath-holding while the United States turns away from the world for the election.

First, and probably most important, is that this happens to be a period in which the major European countries are equally absorbed in domestic politics, with elections coming or difficult domestic political negotiations under way.

Second, Western Europe has developed a sense of confidence in the underlying permanence of the U.S. stance toward the rest of the world, greatly strengthened by the new habits of regular consultation that developed after blocking in 1973 over U.S.-European relations.

Within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization there is relative satisfaction in view of general agreement on the assessment that the threat of Soviet conventional forces to Europe is growing; as a result there is a general willingness to move toward strengthening Western defenses.

Alliance military exercises this fall are to be on a more integrated, coordinated level than ever. The aim, according to the NATO commander, Gen. Alexander Haig, is to improve Western readiness to meet sudden attack, which the Russians have increasing ability to launch, without adding to costs.

#### Defense Budgets

Defense budgets have become a major internal concern in the alliance, and that leads back to domestic politics. The willingness of Congress to pass a strong defense budget eased an outbreak of intense alarm about U.S. intentions after the Angola crisis last spring. Even the most critical European governments, which have complained that Americans have tried to be "world policemen," were worried then that the United States might pull back in areas considered vital to allied interests.

Concern about the Soviet military buildup has also brought the Europeans to consider defense more warily and to see their defense budgets as a problem of resisting politically imposed cuts rather than as a matter of dispute with the United States.

There were fears that the Helsinki accord's terms on European security last year would create a sense of euphoria and lead to widespread campaigns to pare back NATO's forces and weaken its ties. The actual re-

sult has been the opposite: anything, the Soviet Union, to implement the human rights clauses of the accord, its continuing arms expansion has sharpened the European sense of need for a strong, active alliance.

As European leaders watch U.S. election campaign, the fact that the isolationist tide had feared would sweep United States and once Soviet adventurists.

There remains little standing in Europe of the for renewal that moved Acaus after Vietnam. While the CIA and FBI investigations and revelations of business, it continues to be seen by as dissatisfied symptoms of pursuing U.S. temperance perhaps not so dangerous as restrictive as had been supposed. Meanwhile, domestic preoccupations the men who decisions and dominates reactions.

The current example is France. In France over Sen of State Henry Kissinger's attempt to block the sale of French uranium reprocessing plants to Pakistan, U.S. officials have explained privately Washington wants only to sure that there are better guards against military use to keep France out of the national atomic-energy buy.

This is a period of sharp tension just beneath the surface French politics. There is a rift between President Giscard d'Estaing and his Minister, Jacques Chirac, Gaullist leader, who has quoted as saying that the dent "behaves like a man. Furthermore, Gaullists have understood that Frenchmen be rallied by cries of de against what are viewed as attacks on their independence. Kissinger's threat to cut off to Pakistan if it bought French plants, provided Giscard d'Estaing's critics with a to embarrass him by demanding that he prove his dedication to independence with a sharp to the United States.

In a similar way, there vast outcry over Chancellor Schmidt's remark in London that the four big Western allies had agreed to help Italy if it let Communists in the government. Was no longer any quest Communists entering the government at that time, an actual allied agreement to give aid to Italy in light the Italians' limited competence allowing increased Communist influence.

#### Bonn Election

The West German leader facing a tight election in October. His domestic have charged him with being soft on Communists, and sources said it was apparent he was much more concerned with his standing at home than with his reputation abroad. There will be difficult probably close elections in this year and in the lands next year. Italy has emerged from a tense can that left political maneuver intricate than ever. Brit uncertain whether Prime Minister John Callaghan will be to hold the fractious Labor together and avoid an early tion.

The issues vary from ex to country, and the challenges more from the right in more from the left in depending on who is in. Either way, the hold of European governments is precarious—that predisposes politicians think of the home audience, all even when they seem addressing foreign states.

There are important economic decisions on economic relations with the Third World on planning on European that are being put off while leaders concentrate on politics. This year it is not just politics that is catching all. Each government team is mindfully minding its own buncions shop.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request their letters be signed with initials but prefer will be given to those signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



## New Parity Alignments Seen

## Franc Declines to 5 to Dollar

PARIS, Aug. 12 (AP-DJ).—The franc came under mounting pressure today as it broke through the 5 to the dollar barrier, said the breaking of the logical level added some to the attack.

Banks closed for the day, dollar was being traded at 4.9850, compared with 4.9820 at start of trading and 4.9820 yesterday. The franc was 5 to the dollar in mid-July 1974.

The volume was said to be "moderate" with most dealers fairly small.

Range dealers described the 5 as being "electric" as the approached the 5-franc parity.

It was so hectic by mid-day that few dealers had time to comment on the tele-

They attributed the latest on the franc to speculation, noting that among the "un-"

elements were French and trade figures, expected to be released within the 48 hours.

Net observers remarked on

the outwardly calm attitude of the French authorities in the face of a depreciating currency. There has been practically no intervention in the foreign exchange market in support of the franc in the last few days, they noted.

French political uncertainties, the French inflation rate and the impact of the continuing drought on the French economy have all been given to recent weeks as reasons for the franc's fall.

Bankers noted that since the beginning of the latest attack on the franc, the French monetary authorities have relied on increasing internal interest rates as a means both of attracting foreign capital and limiting French capital to remain in the country.

The first move came with the raising of the official discount rate to 9.5 from 8 per cent on July 23, followed by increases in banks' basic lending rates, as well as a steady progression in the call money rates.

Today's call money rate, against private securities, stood at 9 1/16—higher than the discount rate—and up from 9 1/16 yesterday.

French bankers have tended to dismiss repeated reports from Bonn and elsewhere that there will not be a revaluation of the mark, and are convinced that parity changes, both within and outside of the snake, are bound to take place.

## Emminger Comment

Meanwhile Bundesbank vice-president Oskar Emminger was quoted in Paris today as saying that the current parity between the French franc and the Deutschmark is "sufficient to take into account the difference in prices between the two countries."

In an interview with Le Nouveau Journal, an evening financial newspaper, Mr. Emminger said that, since the withdrawal of the franc from the European snake in mid-March, relations between the mark and the franc have been determined by market forces.

"Since then the mark has jumped 11 per cent in relation to the franc. That should be sufficient to take into account price evolutions in the two countries," he is quoted as saying.

Mr. Emminger noted that since the beginning of the year the dollar fluctuated within a range of 2.53-2.60 marks. "The duration (of the narrow fluctuation) is very remarkable, and the stability of the dollar-mark rate shows that the market believes, for the time being, that the rate is just and realistic."

But he did not rule out changes in the parities of snake currencies. "It is generally recognized that in the long-run parities within the snake can only remain unchanged if member countries have the same economic, financial and monetary policy orientations," he said.

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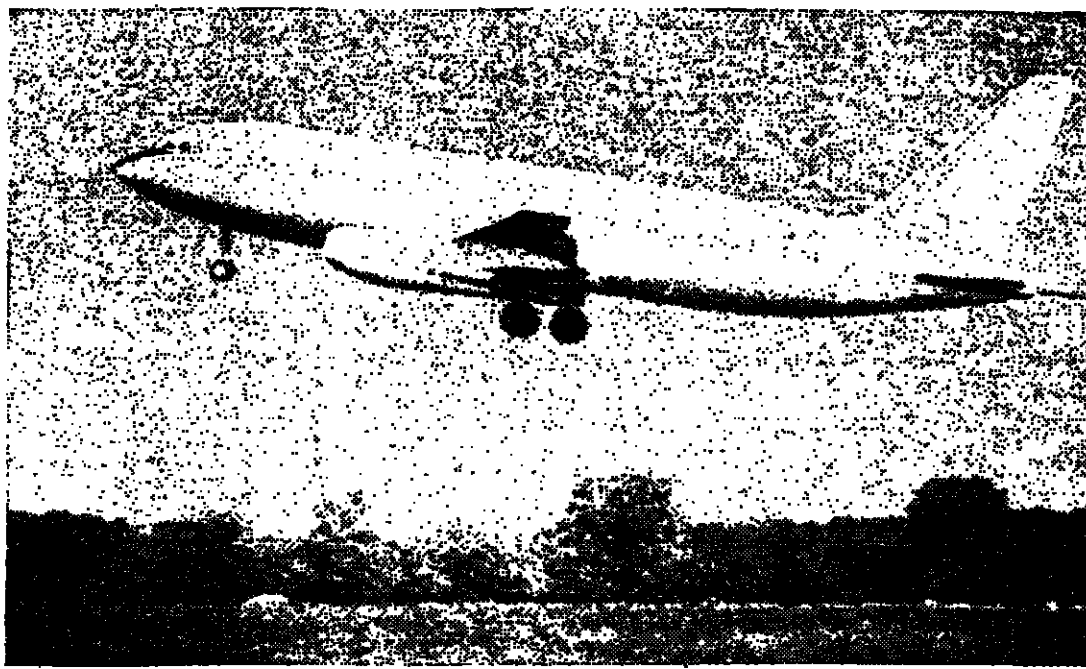
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A bigger version of the Mercure is planned in joint venture with McDonnell Douglas.

## U.S., French Firms in Plane Venture

PARIS, Aug. 12 (NYT).—McDonnell Douglas of the United States and Aerospatiale and Dassault-Breguet of France have agreed in principle to enter a partnership for the development and marketing of a new medium-range jetliner for the 1980s. The potential market for such a plane has been estimated at \$10 billion.

The signing of the agreement was announced today in Toulouse, the center of France's aerospace industry, by Marcel Cavallé, the State Secretary for Transport.

The new plane, an improved version of Dassault-Breguet's Mercure, is now called the Mercure 200 but may later be renamed.

The present Mercure, 10 of

which are used in domestic service, can carry 150 passengers over a maximum range of 1,200 miles. The new plane could carry up to 180 passengers and would have a range of at least 1,800 miles.

The arrangement among the three companies puts Dassault-Breguet, the maker of the supersonic Mirage jet fighter, in charge of overall development. Aerospatiale, joint builder of the supersonic Concorde jetliner, is charged with most of the production and assembly, while McDonnell Douglas would be the plane's marketer.

## New Engine

General Electric of the United States and SNECMA of France are to develop jointly a new engine that is expected to provide a 30-per-cent reduction in fuel costs compared with the present Mercure's engine.

The three partners decided to improve an existing plane at an estimated cost of \$240 million rather than develop a new one that would have meant a \$1-billion outlay, officials said.

Today's announcement came after a seven-month study by McDonnell Douglas and Dassault. Parallel exploratory talks

had been held by Aerospatiale and Boeing Co., but without agreement.

Aerospatiale is state-owned, while Dassault-Breguet is privately owned.

It is expected that it will take another three or four months for the partners to reach detailed agreements on financing and technology.

The French government is eager to conclude the deal, since Aerospatiale faces layoffs toward the end of the year when production of the Concorde is to be suspended after the last five of the 16 planes scheduled have been built.

Aerospatiale employs 7,500 people, more than half of whom depend on the Concorde project. If the Mercure 200 project proceeds—with an initial output of 400 planes planned at a rate of five a month—it could mean 4,000 new jobs, officials said.

## Bankers Warned For Agreeing To Arab Boycott

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP).—The National Association of Securities Dealers has cautioned two of its members for allegedly complying with Arab boycott demands.

The two member firms, Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. and Dillon, Read & Co., confirmed receipt of an NASD letter, which termed the boycott "inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade."

The warning was revealed yesterday by the American Jewish Congress, which said it was heartened by the NASD action rejecting "Arab efforts to import discrimination into American life."

The NASD, in the letter dated July 26, said it has found that "several NASD members and non-member European investment banking concerns had been excluded from participation in underwriting syndicates" to comply with the boycott.

The boycott is directed at Israeli firms and firms which do major business with Israel.

## Nomura Has Fund For Japan Stocks

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP-DJ).—Nomura Securities International has unveiled a new mutual fund that it said will be the first open-end fund in the United States that will invest primarily in Japanese securities.

The company said it registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission a public offering of shares in Nomura Capital Fund of Japan, a new investment company. The public offering of the fund's shares will be in early to mid-fall.

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## Wholesale Price Index Increases 0.3% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP).—Lower food prices held the climb in wholesale prices to a moderate 0.3 per cent during July, the government said today, but there was a signal of possible trouble ahead with inflation.

The Labor Department said the July figures mean wholesale prices are rising at an annual rate of 3.8 per cent, after adjustment for seasonal variations. The July increase was in line with increases of 0.4 per cent in June and 0.3 per cent in May.

The increase left wholesale prices 4.9 per cent ahead of where they were in July 1975, marking the first time in five months that the year-to-year change has been under 5 per cent.

Farm, food and feed prices were down 1 per cent in July for their first drop in four months, the Labor Department said.

A less encouraging signal was shown in the industrial commodities sector, which many economists consider to indicate the basic, or long-term, rate of inflation. The industrial sector is less volatile than the food sector and depends more on underlying economic factors than on such things as weather changes which can affect food costs.

Industrial commodities climbed by 0.7 per cent in July, the biggest increase since an identical jump in November. The July increase followed rises of 0.5 per cent in

June and 0.1 per cent in May. Industrial commodities are 6.7 per cent ahead of a year ago.

Overall, the government's wholesale price index stood at 184.3 in July, meaning that a selection of commodities which cost \$100 in 1967 now costs \$184.30.

Changes in the wholesale price index do not translate directly into prices at the consumer level but are an indication of the inflationary pressures in the economy. Consumer prices currently stand 5.9 per cent ahead of a year ago.

The Labor Department said fuels and metals recorded sharp price increases which were comparable to increases also registered in June. Prices of lumber and wood products reversed three consecutive months of decline.

At the White House, press secretary Ron Nessen said President Ford "is obviously pleased that the wholesale price index is continuing to rise at only a moderate rate."

The industrial commodities increase has caused some concern, but the President's economic advisers do not interpret it as a major acceleration of prices, Mr. Nessen added.

He said much of the rise in industrial commodities prices is due to increased petroleum costs, underlining the need for Congress to pass Mr. Ford's legislation to reduce American dependence on foreign oil.

## Prices End Mixed on Wall St. With Trading Volume Lower

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (NYT).—Stock prices followed a mixed path in what many analysts described as a continuation of the lackluster trading of the last month on the New York Stock Exchange.

A government report of a small rise in the July wholesale price index was viewed as encouraging.

But analysts said the report was not the type of news to generate a dramatic shift in investor sentiment, which they believe is being governed, to some extent, by caution ahead of next week's Republican convention.

They said some traders also waited for the Federal Reserve's weekly banking figures.

Late in the day, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported modest increases in the key monetary aggregates. Money market analysts said the figures indicated the Fed continues to follow a steady monetary policy, and one that does not point to wide fluctuations in interest rates over the near-term.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 0.33 to 897.12. It had been down by two to three points during the day, and was off 2.83 at 3 o'clock.

Declining issues outpaced advances by about 725 to about 625. Volume totaled 15.56 million shares, down from 18.71 million yesterday.

Among the best performers were United Nuclear Corp. ahead two at 35 7/8, Schlumberger 1 1/2 to 94 5/8, Fairchild Camera 1 7/8 to 48 1/2, and Teledyne 1 5/8 to 73 7/8.

Firm spots included Carrier

Corp. up 7/8 to 15 5/8, Royal Dutch/Shell Group 1/8 to 47 3/8, and International Telephone 3/4 to 31 7/8.

Maytag, which raised the quarterly dividend, picked up 3/8 to 34 7/8.

Carpenter Technology gained 1/8 to 31 7/8. It also boosted the dividend rate.

Automotive shares were narrowly mixed.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined, with the Amex index off 0.16 at 103.62.











## Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 12

# Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Aug. 12, 1976

	High	Low	Last	Change
1925 Cadair	45 1/2	45 1/4	45 1/4	+ 1/4
3400 Colanese	45 1/2	45 1/4	45 1/4	+ 1/4
1618 Chieffan D	210 1/4	210	210	- 1/4
1000 H. H. Hooley	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	- 1/4
700 Can Sidge	229 1/2	229	229	- 1/2
725 Can Sidge	230	229 1/2	229 1/2	- 1/2
1120 Can Sidge	230	229 1/2	229 1/2	- 1/2
200 Can Farby	363	362 1/2	363	- 1/2
325 Calami	54 1/4	54	54	- 1/4
200 Crush Int	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	- 1/4
850 Civerus	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	- 1/4
174 Denison	67 1/2	67	67	- 1/2
2000 Jackson	359	358	359	- 25
3 S Dorcaso A	327 1/2	327	327	- 1/2
26 S Dorcaso B	327 1/2	327	327	- 1/2
265 Don Store	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	- 1/4
1000 Du Pont	147 1/4	147	147 1/4	- 1/4
1000 Du Pont	147 1/4	147	147 1/4	- 1/4
1120 East Main	146	145 1/2	146	- 1/2
525 Electro A	450	439	450	- 20
1120 Falcon	524 1/2	524	524 1/2	- 1/2
2000 Falcon	524 1/2	524 1/2	524 1/2	- 1/2
100 Fed Ind A	56 1/2	56 1/4	56 1/2	- 1/4
3000 Francane	56 1/2	56 1/4	56 1/2	- 1/4
1000 Fraser A	323 1/2	323	323	- 1/2
100 G Distrs A	58 1/2	58 1/4	58 1/2	- 1/4
9700 Ont Mact	122	122 1/4	122	- 1/4
1925 Glenarier	73 1/2	73 1/4	73 1/2	- 1/4
1000 Glenarier	125	124 1/2	125	- 1/2
300 Gt Oil Sds	52 1/2	52 1/4	52 1/2	- 1/4
1000 Gt Oil Sds	52 1/2	52 1/4	52 1/2	- 1/4
700 Oshawa	400	399 1/2	400	- 1/2
1400 Parnour	425	424 1/2	425	- 1/2
2755 Pannan	537 1/2	537	537 1/2	- 1/2
1700 Pinc	1700	1699 1/2	1700	- 1/2
1640 Pinc	534	533 1/2	534	- 1/2
25 Reed Cnr	57	56 1/2	57	- 1/2
9000 Reichhold	48	47 1/2	48	- 1/2
2500 Reichhold	48	47 1/2	48	- 1/2
7490 Sherill	91 1/2	91	91 1/2	- 1/2
40 Glenben	67 1/2	67 1/4	67 1/2	- 1/4
3333 Simpson	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	- 1/4
2015 Simpson S	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	- 1/4
200 Slater Sht	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/2	- 1/4

The remainder of the  
listings were not received.

## Montreal Sto

Quotations in Canadian mil.  
Quotations in cents unless ml.

	High	Low
1800 Algonia	5 24 1/2	5 24 1/2
3000 Bell Mont	5 15 1/2	5 15 1/2
305 Bdc Inc	5 14 1/2	5 14 1/2
3000 Cdn Int Pow	5 14 1/2	5 14 1/2
3000 Cdn Int Pow	5 14 1/2	5 14 1/2
3000 Cdn Int Pow	5 14 1/2	5 14 1/2

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# kees' Pitcher Opens With New—and Winning—Routine



TAG—Umpire John Pryor holds back Padres' ites as the shortstop tries to get at Mets' Mike first-inning scuffle. The hard feelings started ntes put a "hard" tag on Vail. Peace soon came.

## boys' Staubach Has Action on Sidelines

NDS OAKS, Calif. (UPI)—The Roger Staubach, 34, who was not much as a pitcher, but who was a first-inning scuffle. The hard feelings started ntes put a "hard" tag on Vail. Peace soon came.

Staubach had eased up and the ball sailed over his head. Longley apparently made a comment concerning Pearson and Staubach said something snappy back to Longley. Longley said something back and before long the two players had walked behind a dugout at a nearby baseball field and began swinging at each other. Reeves quickly intervened. A training camp fight is hardly unusual but it is unlike the normally calm Staubach to be involved in one. But during the past year, Staubach has taken part in such publicity stunts as riding a camel and driving in a demolition derby. And once, when he was unable to reach general manager Ter Schramm on the telephone at Cowboys' headquarters in Dallas, Staubach walked out on an 11th-floor ledge and knocked on Schramm's window to get his attention.

### Giants Top Jets

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (UPI)—George Hunt kicked three field goals last night, including a 34-yarder with only 16 seconds remaining to lift the New York Giants to a 16-14 preseason victory over the New York Jets.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 12 (UPI)—Having failed in four strong efforts to pitch a no-hitter, Doyle Alexander tried something different last night—giving up hits to four of the first five batters. It worked. The right-hander allowed only four more as the New York Yankees scored five runs in the second inning and defeated the Kansas City Royals, 5-3.

The victory raised the Yankees East Division lead to 9 1/2 games and ended the regular-season series with West leader Kansas City at five games for the Yankees and seven for the Royals. The next time they see each other should be in the American League's pennant playoff.

Fred Stanley's two-run triple powered the second-inning uprising that offset the Royals' three-run burst in the first. It also helped keep Alexander in the game until the ninth inning, when Sparky Lyle came in to get the last out and his 20th save.

Staying in games has been a subject on Alexander's mind recently. He exploded last Saturday and screamed at Billy Martin in the dugout when the manager took him out after the fourth inning. The right-hander, 25, was angry because he felt he had been taken out of games too early too often.

It looked as if Alexander was over and done with for the night when the Royals pounced on him in the first inning.

Tom Poquette, the leadoff batter, singled, then Anos Ole, the second batter, hit a home run

over the leftfield fence. And George Brett, the third batter, tripled to right-center, but John Mayberry then popped to short.

Martin went to the mound to talk to Alexander before Hal McRae came to bat, and after McRae singled home Brett, he nearly made another trip, which would have meant Alexander's exit. However, McRae tried to stretch the line to right-center into a double and Mickey Rivers threw him out.

"I came close to taking him out," Martin acknowledged. "But thanks to McRae, I didn't have to."

Alexander then retired Al Cowens on a grounder for the third out and ran to the dugout from where he watched the Yankees erupt for five runs.

In other games reported by UPI:

### Angels 6, Red Sox 9

At Anaheim, Calif., Frank Tanana tossed a no-hitter, struck out 10 and notched an American League high 18th complete game as the Angels shut out Boston, 6-0. In improving his record to 14-8, Tanana recorded his second shutout and increased his strikeout total to 177, second best in the league behind teammate Nolan Ryan.

### A's 8, Brewers 5

At Oakland, Calif., home runs by Don Baylor and Ken McMullen and the ninth-inning relief of Rolfe Fingers gave the A's their fifth straight game by beating Milwaukee, 8-5. Baylor followed Bert Campaneris' single in the first inning with his 14th homer and McMullen connected in the second to make it 3-0 off starter Bill Traversa.

Mike Torrez's second straight victory raised his record to 10-10 and moved the A's within 1 1/2 games of first-place Kansas City in American League West. He had a shutout until the Brewers scored five runs in the ninth with the aid of a two-run homer by Gorman Thomas.

### Tigers 4, Rangers 3

At Detroit, Willie Horton pinch-hit his 10th home run of the season to lead the ninth inning, leading Mark Fidrych and the Tigers to a 4-3 victory over Gaylor Perry and Texas.

### Indians 4, White Sox 3

At Cleveland, Rick Manning singled home Bruce Kupper in the 10th inning to give the Indians a 4-3 victory over Chicago.

### Twins 2, Orioles 0

At Baltimore, Dan Ford drove in both runs and Bill Singer cooled off the Orioles with a five-hitter as Minnesota snapped a four-game losing streak with a 2-0 victory. Singer notched his third shutout by spacing four singles as the Twins whipped the Orioles for the sixth time in eight games.

### Dodgers 2, Pirates 0

At Pittsburgh, Ron Cey hit a homer and Bill Buckner singled home a run while right-hander Rick Rhoden spaced five hits in a 2-0 victory by Los Angeles over the Pirates. Rhoden allowed

three walks and one extra base hit while striking out four en route to his 10th victory in 11 decisions and eighth complete game.

### Phillies 4, Braves 1

At Philadelphia, third-baseman Jerry Royster's two throwing errors and Tommy Hutton's single accounted for two unearned runs in the fifth inning which brought the Phillies to a 4-1 victory over Atlanta. With the score tied 1-1 and one out in the fifth, Garry Maddox doubled. On Mike Schmidt's grounder to third, Royster threw wild attempting to chase Maddox back to second base. Greg Luzinski then hit into a forceout at third, but Schmidt scored when Royster made another error trying to complete a double play. Singles by Jay Johnstone and Hutton produced the second run of the inning.

### Expos 3, Giants 3

At Montreal, Gary Carter, Larry Parrish and Tim Lincecum drove in two runs apiece and 36-year-old southpaw Woody Fryman notched his 10th victory when the Expos rode a six-run sixth inning to a 3-3 triumph over San Francisco. Carter's sixth home run gave Montreal a 1-0 lead in the third inning and Wayne Garrett singled home another in the same inning.

### Mets 2, Padres 1

At New York, Mike Vail's two-run double backed the pitching of Jon Matlack and Skip Ladd and gave the Mets a 2-1 decision over San Diego. Vail connected in the first inning with the bases loaded and one out to give New York a 2-0 lead. Bruce Boiesclark led off the inning with a walk and one out later John Milner walked. Joe Torre was hit by a pitch to load the bases. Vail's run-scoring hit came off Tom Griffin.

### Astros 3, Cardinals 1

At St. Louis, Bob Watson had three singles and knocked in two runs as Houston won, 3-1, over the Cardinals. Watson knocked home Gary Cross in the first and the Astros added three runs in the third to take a 4-0 lead.

### Reds 13, Cubs 10

At Chicago, Pete Lacock's throwing error helped Cincinnati to three runs in the 10th inning and gave the Reds, who wiped out a nine-run deficit after the first two innings, a 13-10 victory over the Cubs. Johnny Bench was safe on Mike Eassey's error open the inning and Ed Arns, reached second on Tony Perez's single. Perez was picked off first by pitcher Darold Knowles, but broke for second and Lacock threw wild, allowing Armbrister to score with Perez reaching second. Perez advanced to third on Knowles' balk and scored on Dave Concepcion's single. Concepcion scored when Doug Flynn tripled, but Flynn was out at the plate trying for an inside-the-park home run.

### Thursday

Foster Belts Two To Pace Power Of Reds' Victory

CHICAGO, Aug. 12 (UPI)—The Cincinnati Reds hammered four homers, two by George Foster, to score seven runs in the last two innings today and notch an 8-4 victory over the Chicago Cubs. It was the Reds' 13th victory in the last 15 games. Joe Morgan hit his 21st homer to open the eighth and Cubs' pitcher Rick Reuschel was ejected from the game for protesting two calls by the plate umpire. Foster greeted reliever Bruce Sutler with his 25th homer to tie the game. Dave Concepcion gave Cincinnati a 4-3 lead with a triple. A pitcher as much more comparable to a golfer," Harrison said, "at least theoretically."

Both pitcher and golfer are trying to deliver an object from where they are standing to a target area. "Pitchers have to keep their eyes on the target," Harrison said, "the target being the catcher's glove. And there's a difference between looking at a target and having all energies tuned into the target. Some people look with soft centers, meaning they see everything in front of them rather than being tuned into a centralized area."

Golfers are a little different, in that they have to take their eyes away from the intended target and center on the ball at their feet.

Golfer Jim Colbert analyzes what the shot should be, visualizes the ball in flight, centers on it as it lies in front of him and then swings.

"What one visualizes directly affects performance," Harrison said. "It's not what you verbalize, but what you visualize. You can say you're going to hit a ball on a green and then visualize hitting it into a sand trap."

His contention is that golfers who visualize themselves hitting into trouble are actually causing themselves to do just that. The power of negative thinking, so to speak.

### Yugoslav to Try NBA

BOSTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—AD Olympic basketball star from Yugoslavia will fly here the last week of August to exhibit his talents at a Boston Celtics training camp, according to Celtics scout, Drasin Dalipagic, a 6-foot-6 forward from Belgrade, was the leading scorer for the Yugoslav team during the Summer Olympics in Montreal. The 25-year-old, 205-pound player averaged 25 points per game before his team was finally defeated by the United States.



Dr. Renee Richards accepting trophy after winning women's final of La Jolla tennis.

## U.S. Tennis Undecided On Sex-Change Player

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Tournament Committee of the U.S. Open tennis tournament adjourned its meeting yesterday without resolving the status of Renee Richards, who underwent a sex-change operation and now hopes to be allowed to compete as a female player.

Dr. Richards was formerly Dr. Richard Rastkind, an ophthalmologist and top-ranking player in the men's 35-and-older tennis category. After the operation, she asked to play as a woman in the Sept. 1 U.S. Open.

"No decision was made regarding Dr. Richards," said George Gowen, general counsel of the U.S. Tennis Association, following the meeting at the West Side Tennis Club. "All entrants will be advised by Aug. 20 as to whether or not they've been accepted to compete in the tournament."

Stanley Malles, president of the USTA, says he favors giving Dr. Richards a chromosome test to verify "whether she is legitimately a man. If she comes out with an XX factor, she's a woman."

Jerry Diamond, executive director of the Women's Tennis Association, said: "The policy of the WTA is that women's tennis is for women. If she can pass the YOC (International Olympic Committee) test that she is genetically a woman, then she can play women's tennis."

"It's not a matter of discrimination. If she can genetically prove it, we won't argue. If you have a 6-foot genetic man and a 6-foot genetic woman, the man is stronger than the woman. What they have done to themselves is irrelevant."

"I think she should have the chromosome test like they have in the Olympics," said Chris Evert, president of the WTA.

Doctors say the chromosome test, used in the Olympic Games, will find that Dr. Richards is a man. A sex-change operation cannot alter chromosomes.

## French Horse Trainer in English Inquiry

LONDON, Aug. 12 (UPI)—The English Jockey Club inquiry into the alleged doping of French-trained racehorse Trepan opened today.

At risk are Trepan's record-breaking victories, worth a total of nearly \$50,000 (\$80,000), at Royal Ascot June 15 and Sandown 18 days later, and the international reputation of the Lamorlay-based trainer, Francois Boutin.

The bi-lingual battle between jockey club veterinary experts and French scientists is expected to last until tomorrow.

Boutin's London attorney, Barry Amiel, who has instructed top lawyer Michael Turner to act for the trainer, said: "I would stress

that today's proceedings are not a charge against my client, but an inquiry into a horse. I realize my client's reputation is at stake and that is why representation of this caliber has been arranged."

Among the witnesses will be Boutin's traveling head and a stable lad. "I think everyone is coming, except the horse," said Amiel.

Another witness who may be called is Olympic Games drugs expert Arnold Beckett, a professor of pharmaceutical chemistry here.

Trepan was given a routine dope test after clipping three seconds off the 1-1/4-mile record in the Royal Ascot Prince of Wales Stakes. The Jockey Club later announced traces of the stimulant caffeine had been found in the samples.

Boutin asked for a sample to be checked by the French Jockey Club and Amiel says: "I have the results of my findings and these have been studied by Professor

Beckett. Boutin has been quoted as saying the result was negative according to the French."

Following the announcement of the Royal Ascot dope samples, Boutin admitted that he administered a diuretic (to promote urination) to all his horses three days before they race and that the substance was mistakenly given to Trepan 24 hours before Ascot.

Then came another record-breaking victory by Trepan in Sandown's Eclipse Stakes July, with England's 2,000 Guineas winner Wollow in second place.

This, at first, seemed to prove Boutin's assertion that the minute caffeine traces previously found in Trepan could not have affected the Ascot result.

But on July 19, the Jockey Club revealed that tests on Trepan after the Eclipse again were positive although the actual drug found this time was not officially revealed.

## Irwin Has Major Preference

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Hale Irwin looks ahead to the Professional Golfers Association championship with what he calls "happy greed."

"When you win one of the majors, then you want to win another," Irwin said at the Congressional Country Club, site of the 58th national PGA that gets under way today.

"Before I won the (1974 U.S.) Open, I was just trying to win a tournament—any tournament. After you win one of the majors, however, you become more major-oriented. Now, I think I want to win a second one more than I wanted to win the first."

And Irwin, considered by his peers to be one of the world's foremost players—perhaps No. 2 only to Jack Nicklaus—is one of the favorites in the 142-man field

that will be testing the waterlogged, 7,654 yards of beautiful, rolling countryside. This playground of the presidents has been cut to a par 70 for the four days of the tournament.

"It is a tough course," Irwin said. "I played it early in the year. But playing it as a par 70," he said, the sentence ending on a rising, questioning note. "That's tough."

And that very toughness could be a major point in favor of the articulate, intelligent Irwin, who has the happy habit of playing the tougher courses extremely well.

He won the U.S. Open at Winged Foot, perhaps the most demanding layout the pros have designed. He has seven tournaments in the last five years—two this season—and all but one have been on courses that rank among the nation's toughest.

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## Transitions

CHICAGO—Cut free agents Steve Broder, center of Bowling Green University; Vernon Perry, cornerback; Jackson Stala, and an 11th-round draft choice, Norm Anderson, wide receiver from UCLA.

ATLANTA—Placed defensive back Ron Baker on injured reserve. Picked up linebacker John Bahner on waivers from the Philadelphia Eagles.

CLEVELAND—Cut defensive back Joe Stuchman.



